

The

For the Record

President François Mitterrand of France will arrive in Belgium Wednesday for a three-day state visit expected to be dominated by ceremony rather than substance. (Reuters)

A Soviet space probe has reached Venus after a journey of 130 days and went into orbit Monday around the planet, Tass reported. (Reuters)

Soviet, U.S. and Japanese vessels are still searching for the flight recorder of the South Korean airliner shot down with 269 persons on board by the Russians on Sept. 1, Japan's maritime safety agency said Monday. (Reuters)

Britain's trade and industry minister, Cecil Parkinson, said Monday in a television interview he would not resign despite a scandal over his love affair with a former secretary who is expecting his baby.

Years, Helped Topple Watt

and he knew how to keep rein on his staff.

Another factor in Mr. Watt's failure was his acknowledged loyalty to the president and his popularity with conservative Republicans.

Among them who proved to be the administration's best fund-raiser.

There also was little doubt that he was carrying out the president's agenda, not just his own.

Mr. Watt came to the department with a radical agenda for change, radical in the sense that it marked a sharp departure from federal land and resource policies of the recent past. Declaring that the pendulum had swung too far toward conservation and away from the development of public resources needed for economic growth and national security, he moved swiftly to transfer some of those public resources to private industry.

In a bold stroke, he proceeded to open virtually the entire Outer Continental Shelf to bidding by oil companies. He offered record tonnage of coal in leasing public lands. He sought to suspend additional spending for the acquisition of National Park lands, saying that

available funds should be used to rehabilitate existing parks.

Mr. Watt did not seek to build a consensus for his far-reaching policies; he plunged ahead without apparent concern for the views of environmental groups, members of Congress, and others who might object. He acted as though he were on a religious crusade to save the nation, guided by a serene conviction that he was absolutely right.

"I want to change America," he declared at one point. "I believe we are battling for the form of government under which we and future generations will live."

In recent months, Mr. Watt began a campaign to improve his public image, casting himself as a moderate who was tuning his attention to conservation issues. But with the 1984 presidential campaign drawing close and his image in the public mind probably fixed beyond change during the next year, his liabilities increasingly seemed to offset his assets.

In the end, just a few ill-chosen words toppled him. But the momentum that pushed him toward the brink had been building steadily for two and a half years.

Democrats Questioning Straw Polls: Are They Too Early, Too Costly?

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Knowing laughter rippled through the audience at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner last weekend when Senator Ernest F. Hollings brought up the subject of straw polls.

"I first want to thank Vice President Mondale and Senator Cranston for getting us our tickets, so we could be here," said Mr. Hollings, a Democratic presidential candidate noted for his sarcastic wit.

But the laughter from the audience and from the other six presidential candidates had an uneasy ring to it, because everyone knew that the senator from South Carolina was raising a serious issue haunting the straw poll process.



Six of the Democratic presidential candidates singing American the Beautiful at a dinner in Des Moines, Iowa. From left are George McGovern, Senator Alan Cranston, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Walter F. Mondale, Reubin Askew and Senator John Glenn.

That issue is whether spending huge sums of money on making a strong showing in such early, unofficial samples of electorate opinion amounts to a kind of vote buying, as Senator John Glenn of Ohio and other candidates have charged.

This in turn is related to the deeper question of whether the nonbinding straw polls held this year in California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine and Iowa have transformed the Democratic contest into a crazy speeded-up horse race.

Proponents of the straw polls, such as former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California, argue that the polls raise levels of local interest, provide a vehicle for building strong grass-roots organizations and force the candidates to go directly to voters who would otherwise see them only on television.

Tickets to the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, which is also the state Democratic Party's annual fundraising event, cost \$40 a seat this year for main-floor tables and \$10 for balcony seats. David Nagel, the state party chairman, said the straw polls provide an unfair advantage to well-financed candidates willing to provide bus rides, hotel rooms or meal tickets in return for votes.

Critics, including Mr. Hollings, Mr. Glenn, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, charge that straw polls provide an unfair advantage to well-financed candidates willing to provide bus rides, hotel rooms or meal tickets in return for votes.

These candidates and such party officials as Charles Manatt, chairman of Democratic National Committee, would like to see the Democrats abandon straw polls for events such as the issues forum sponsored by Manhattan last Thursday by the New York State Democratic Party.

Another element of the debate over straw polls has to do with the role of the press. Several political professionals and scholars say political reporters, overreager for the campaign to begin, emphasize the straw polls out of proportion.

The key to understanding this debate is to know how money is used in straw polls.

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By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

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What's going on between Honeywell and IBM?



Philips Telecomunications, P.O. Box 32, 1200 JD Hilversum, the Netherlands.

Michigan Repeals Primary Elections For Presidency

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LANSING, Michigan — Michigan has become the largest state in the United States to do away with presidential primary elections. The decision will leave delegate-selection procedures for the 1984 national conventions entirely in the hands of caucuses or conventions run by the state's political parties.

The repeal was overwhelmingly approved by the state legislature last week, after both the Democratic and Republican state organizations signaled their intentions to ignore the state's presidential primary. Michigan's system, according to leaders of both parties, invited crossover voting and had undermined party discipline in the past.

The move is expected to save Michigan taxpayers about \$5 million in 1984.

Michigan Democrats began seeking a change after the 1972 presidential primary, in which Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama embarrassed much of the party's leadership by upsetting their preferred candidate, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Mr. Wallace's victory resulted in part from strong support by independents and Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary.

Early this year, the Democrats said they would abandon the 1984 presidential primary in favor of delegate-selection caucuses that would be closed to non-Democrats, and which they first adopted in 1980.

Many Ingredients in Over-the-Counter Drugs Found Ineffective

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Reports Atrocities in

The Human Rights Commission announced today that it had received reports of atrocities in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The commission said it had received reports from several sources that there had been a massacre of about 200 people in the city of Kinshasa. The commission said it was investigating the reports and would report back to the United Nations in the near future.

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The council was formed by seven medical organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association, to keep unqualified foreign graduates out of American hospitals.

A graduate of a foreign medical college must pass the test to get an American medical license.

The 30-page test measures knowledge of medicine and English, and is given twice yearly in 154 centers worldwide. About a third of the applicants usually pass the medical part, but only a fifth or a quarter pass the English exam.

Almost as soon as the July exam ended, Dr. Casterline said, his group began getting calls and letters from applicants, saying others knew the answers.

"Soon, we began to collect by the armload" stacks of illicitly distributed questions, "the exact 420 items" in the medical part of the test, he said.

Investigation has shown that the stolen questions were sold in 54 cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean region. Dr. Casterline said. The results of 7,600 graduates who took the test in other places are considered valid.

A replacement test will be given Nov. 16 in the 54 affected cities and the usual \$100 fee waived.

Dr. Leonard Feininger, the AMA's vice president for medical, educational and scientific affairs, described the event as "unprecedented in medicine."

Dr. Feininger said it disturbed him especially because "honor and non-cheating have been important aspects of faith... essential in the doctor-patient relationship."

About 20,000 Americans attend foreign medical colleges because there are far more applicants than openings for American schools. Most of these students study in schools in Mexico or Caribbean countries.

U.S. Medical Test Scores Canceled After Cheating

WASHINGTON — The results of 10,000 crucial internship-admission tests given to graduates of foreign medical schools have been thrown out because an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 test-takers, many of them Americans, bought or saw the questions.

Authorities said that the test was stolen and sold for as high as \$50,000 — then dropping to \$25,000 and finally down to \$50 the night before the test was given July 27.

The Philadelphia-based Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates last week began notifying 10,000 test-takers and hundreds of American hospitals last week that they would have to retake the test.

The FBI and private detectives are investigating the theft and sales of the test, but so far "we have not identified the culprit or culprits," the council's vice president, Dr. Ray Casterline, said.

"We've never had anything like this happen before," he added, "and I don't know of anything else on this scale."

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JOINING THE CLUB — A three-man Chinese delegation was welcomed by the 110-member International Atomic Energy Agency as it opened its annual conference Monday in Vienna. The delegates are, from left, Fu Jidi, Wang Shu and Shi Ji Cheng.

U.S. Hopes Fade for Diplomatic Victory in Southern Africa

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — Three months ago, U.S. diplomats were confident they were on the path toward agreement on an overall regional settlement in southern Africa.

The expectations followed early two years of talks with Angolan officials in Washington, New York, Luanda and Paris.

But the Reagan administration's hopes for a major diplomatic victory in southern Africa are dying on the battlefields of Angola. Western diplomatic analysts here now say that Angolan intentions, Soviet pressure and, most of all, intensified military operations by the opposition forces of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, have combined to undermine prospects for a diplomatic breakthrough.

since they are fulfilling a strictly defensive mission within the borders of Angola.

U.S. involvement in the long negotiations to grant independence to Namibia and end hostilities there and in Angola dates back to the Carter administration, which for three years tried unsuccessfully to get out a settlement that would satisfy both South Africa and the opposition South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO. Those talks made some headway but were undermined periodically by SWAPO military forays into Namibia from bases in Angola, by South African counterattacks and preventive raids by Pretoria's reluctance to agree to a deal that

was likely to bring SWAPO, which receives arms and financial support from the Soviet bloc, to power.

The Reagan administration sought to ease South African fears, break the deadlocked Namibia talks and placate its own conservative constituency by undertaking to guarantee that a Namibian settlement would be accompanied by a Cuban withdrawal. According to South African officials, this offer of linkage was first made in June 1981 by William P. Clark, then deputy secretary of state and now national security adviser, and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, while on a trip to South Africa.

But the Cubans have remained

the unresolved issue in direct U.S.-Angolan talks that began in April 1981 in Luanda with a meeting between Mr. Crocker and Paulo Jorge, Angola's foreign minister.

Those discussions picked up steam in the summer of 1982 when a special ambassador, Vernon A. Walters, twice visited Luanda with a Crocker deputy, Frank Wisner. After the second visit, when Mr. Walters met with Mr. dos Santos, the Americans became convinced an agreement was near.

Optimism grew when the foreign ministers of South Africa and Angola held talks at Pretoria's request in the Cape Verde Islands last December to discuss a phased withdrawal of all foreign troops from

Angola. U.S. officials later leaked word of a de facto cease-fire between the two states that was to lead quickly to a formal disengagement pact.

But the pact never came, in part because South African military leaders reportedly repudiated the disengagement plan proposed to Angola. Pretoria sent a lower-ranking official to the second round of talks last February and, according to Mr. Jorge, no further discussions have been held with South Africa.

The result is stalemate. Mr. dos Santos has continued to authorize secret talks with the United States while at the same time seeking increased Soviet military aid against UNITA.

Purge of Chinese Party Will Target Radical Opponents of Deng Policies

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party's long-planned bloodless purge will be aimed at reforming or expelling all those opposed to the pragmatic policies of Deng Xiaoping.

The party purification — to be the first since Mr. Deng's moderate faction seized control of China five years ago — has initially targeted three million Communists who rose to power during Mao's radical Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, according to diplomats.

Many of those radical Maoists helped remove Mr. Deng and his associates during the chaotic decade, and they have been blamed for continuing to sabotage his reform programs today.

Mr. Deng, 79, whose highest title is chief of the Military Commission but is regarded as China's paramount leader, has long sought a systematic cleansing of the party to facilitate his modernization plans and to help guarantee their success after he passes power to his less politically well-entrenched successors.

Once the housecleaning is officially inaugurated by the Central Committee, as expected this week, the party's membership of 40 million will be subjected to an intense course of indoctrination and re-education under new ideological standards.

Criteria for membership will be an in-depth knowledge of Mr. Deng's "selected works," a digest

of his speeches on the party, army, economy and art that has become the latest Communist bible here.

Mr. Deng's writings, according to a People's Daily commentary Monday, not only record the correct party line but also serve as a mirror for members to judge their adherence.

"We need to repeatedly and conscientiously examine where we thought and acted correctly, why we were correct or incorrect, what our experiences were and what the lessons should be," asserted the party organ, opening the campaign.

Party officials have taken pains to distinguish between the coming purge — they prefer to call it "rectification" — and past campaigns that turned into witch-hunts.

When the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, announced plans for the rectification last year, he said the emphasis would be placed on patient re-education and "curing the illness to save the patient," if possible.

The purification is being promoted as a gradual, mild effort to last three years. The first stage is to concentrate on ideological training and investigations into political backgrounds. Only later will members be told to turn in their party cards and reply for admission.

"Those who fail to meet the requirements of membership after education shall be expelled or asked to withdraw from the party," said Mr. Hu, 68, who was banished to a cowshed for much of the Cultural Revolution.

Diplomats believe that those expelled will probably escape further punishment, but being stripped of party rank means losing considerable power, prestige and perquisites.

The purge is to coincide with a continuing anti-corruption crackdown that has netted thousands of party officials engaged in smuggling, foreign currency speculation, extortion and embezzlement. Most of them have been jailed and expelled from the party.

Primary targets for the purge are expected to be the 17 million people who joined the party during Mao's final political crusade, when radical ideology rather than expertise was the sole criterion for admission.

Although thousands of Maoists have been jailed or fired since Mr. Deng took over in 1978, there are said to be millions more in the army and local and provincial party apparatuses.

Few of them dare to publicly oppose Mr. Deng, but they are accused of surreptitiously blocking his reform measures, including the breakup of Mao's prized communes, the forced retirement of aged guerrilla fighters in the army, the use of competitive examinations to select college students and the encouragement of private vendors.

Party investigators have collected data on an initial batch of three million of these party dissidents, according to diplomats.

2 Soviet Children Seek Reagan Aid to Go to Israel

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two Soviet Jewish children have written a letter to President Ronald Reagan asking him for an invitation to the United States as a way of helping their family emigrate to Israel.

Their mother, Ina Brokhina, showed a copy of the letter to Western correspondents, saying that her children, Misha and Kira Kondrashin, had written it without her assistance.

Misha, 9, and Kira, 10, wrote President Reagan that they wanted to live in a country where they could speak Hebrew and observe the Jewish Sabbath in a proper way. They said that they had been hoping to go to Israel since 1979, when their mother applied for exit visas.

The children reminded Mr. Reagan that Yuri V. Andropov, the

Soviet president, had received a number of letters from Americans earlier this year expressing concern about the possibility of a nuclear war. Among these was a letter from 10-year-old Samantha Smith of Manchester, Maine.

In replying personally to Samantha, Mr. Andropov invited her and her parents to visit the Soviet Union as his guests. Their visit here last summer produced considerable publicity here and abroad.

In soliciting a similar invitation from Mr. Reagan, Misha and Kira said: "We also want to visit America so we can see the Walt Disney cartoon films. We would also like to come to see you."

Mrs. Brokhina, in an effort to dramatize her children's letter, said that she and two would-be emigrants had written a letter to Mr. Andropov announcing that they were

holding a one-day fast to protest the continued refusal by the authorities to grant them exit visas.

The other two protesters were Dan Shapiro and Dmitri Khazankin.

During the last year, Soviet authorities have sharply curtailed the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel.

According to figures compiled by Western Jewish organizations, Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union dropped from a high of more than 31,000 in 1979 to 2,688 in 1982. So far this year, according to diplomatic sources, the number of Jews allowed to emigrate was less than 200 per month.

Newly Found Virus Linked to Leukemia Is Cloned by 2 Scientists in California

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Scientists at the University of California at Los Angeles have announced that they cloned a recently discovered virus type that has been associated with human leukemia.

Dr. Irvin S.Y. Chen and Dr. David Golde of UCLA's hematology-oncology department reported results of experiments with the virus in the current issue of *Nature*, published Friday.

The UCLA researchers said that their success in cloning the virus means that they will have large quantities of it available for experiments that may provide insights into the way it transforms cells.

Called human T-cell leukemia virus II, it is of the same family — but distinctly different from — the

human T-cell leukemia virus I that has been implicated in a type of leukemia detected in Japan. The scientists have found that the Type II virus causes human blood cells to become malignant under laboratory conditions.

Crew Escapes Pakistan Crash

United Press International
ISLAMABAD — A twin-engine U.S. Army plane bound for India crashed Monday when its right engine lost power shortly after taking off from Karachi airport, but the two-man crew safely ejected, U.S. Embassy sources said. The sources said the plane was flying to Bombay when the right engine of the short-range reconnaissance plane lost power.

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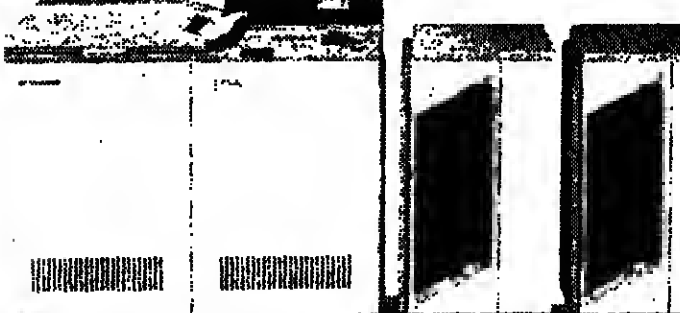
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The Xerox 1075 Marathon copier. Built with the endurance to win.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Making Up With China

President Reagan may not wish to claim loud credit for it in his political hand, but he has managed a substantial recovery in American relations with the People's Republic of China. Not without reason, the Chinese had feared he might tip U.S. policy back toward heavy-handed favor for Taiwan in accordance with his well-known pro-White House predictions. The latest milestone on the road back was Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's recent trip to Beijing. The next should be the planned exchange of visits next year by President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

It now appears that the crucial event in the rebuilding of U.S.-Chinese ties was the sequence a year ago — begun by Mr. Reagan's first secretary of state and consummated by his second — in which the president asserted the continuing U.S. interest in the security of Taiwan but did so in terms that Beijing found it could abide. At that point the administration could start turning the focus of its relationship with China to more congenial concerns.

A series of advances was made in the perennially disputed fields of trade and technology; these advances allow Washington to portray itself plausibly as attentive to China's develop-

ment needs. Mr. Weinberger's purpose was to demonstrate American concern for China's security needs as well, by re-engaging China in a continuing strategic dialogue and by moving into military exchanges and arms sales.

Mr. Weinberger's hosts took his anti-Soviet stance as occasion to reaffirm the "independent" foreign policy line with which they have attempted to balance off the United States and the Soviet Union in the last few years. There seems to have been, however, more of a meeting of strategic minds than was apparent. Military exchanges are to begin, and sales of certain equipment may not be too far behind. There are definite limits — even for a president who has the containment of Soviet power foremost on his mind — on how far ties can be developed. It has always been reckless to ask or expect China to join the United States as a military ally against Moscow, whose paranoia on the subject is bottomless and should not be stoked carelessly. Nevertheless there are considerable strategic advantages in having the Kremlin feel that it must keep looking warily over the Chinese border. Those advantages had best be savored quietly.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Off to Central America

The numbing itinerary of the Kissinger commission in Central America — six countries in six days — leaves little time for digesting information. Nonetheless it is a useful trip. The whirling voyage of the 12 commissioners contrasts with the passivity of U.S. diplomacy, which drifts with the same lack of choice and purpose that caused President Reagan to summon the aid of Henry Kissinger in July.

Not that this drift seems to disturb the Reagan administration. Central America, by its lights, seems "stable." Without committing combat troops, Washington has kept dominos from tumbling. Its surrogates bog Nicaragua down in a costly war and deny power to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Heading into an election, Mr. Reagan wants Central America to stay where it is — off the front burner.

But even a flying visit should demonstrate what is wrong with this policy, or lack of it. In the name of promoting respect for international law and frontiers, the United States is underwriting an illegal war against Nicaragua's Sandinistas. The Kissinger team's itinerary provides for a landing at the same Managua airport that was bombed a few weeks ago by a plane supplied, it now appears, by the CIA.

And in El Salvador the itinerant panel will be protected by the same security forces that menace the democratic cause that the commissioners aim to promote. So flagrant is the current rampage by rightist death squads that it provoked an angry denunciation by the State Department. With understandable despair, State blames the Salvadoran government for not curbing the terror. Surely the blame also extends to the blank-check aid by which North Americans dissipate their leverage.

Similarly confused was the denial of a visa to the Salvadoran opposition leader who, a month before, had been sought out by Mr. Reagan's personal envoy. The pretext for barring Ruben Zamora was that he had condoned violence, although no one invoked that standard against Roberto d'Aubuisson, the right-winger who spoke of "exterminating" leftists.

Word and deed are also at variance in Washington's response to the truce proposals of the Contadora mediators (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama). The Reagan administration says it supports their effort, but it declines to say what realistic terms it expects to reach with leftist forces. Those terms will somehow have to square opposition to guerrillas who want to shoot their way into power in El Salvador with support for rebels who attempt to do the same in Nicaragua.

What most concerns Mr. Reagan in Central America? Hostile bases and foreign advisers? Democracy and respect for human rights? The sanctity of frontiers and non-intervention? The administration has managed the implausible: It can be quoted on both sides of every principle currently at stake in Central America. Its game is to yield nothing and let everyone guess what is meant by selective favors to rebels and governments, dictators and democrats, forces of law and of repression.

When his commission was formed Mr. Kissinger looked back wisely at the bitter years of debate over Vietnam. It was imperative, he said, to avoid "the same kind of uncertainty about objectives and about what was attainable that characterized so much of that period." Wise words for a valuable voyage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Iran and the Strait of Hormuz

If we are faced with any sort of misguided adventure endangering our vital interests, we will have to do something. Blocking the Strait of Hormuz will be the first step if we are forced to. As for international reaction, especially that of the United States, we think that the U.S. government should have learned by now that as far as Islamic Iran is concerned it has to think twice before it does anything.

We are not singling out France; for more than two years now we have been condemning the Soviet Union and other countries that have been fueling the war machine in Iraq. [President] Saddam Hussein's oppressive regime is about to collapse. But the Socialist government of France seems to be very foolish; it is irresponsibly and carelessly supplying a regime at a desperate stage of its life and therefore will bear a great part of the responsibility for any disaster.

—Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of Iran, in an interview in Newsweek.

British Silence on Hong Kong

All indications suggest that the present policy of silence about the course of negotiations between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong is to be maintained on the British side. Despite the diplomatic blackout being adopted by the Foreign Office, the Chinese have not stopped presenting their case and even attacking Britain for adopting a colonialist standpoint. What annoys Beijing is Britain's view that some links with Hong Kong should be maintained in the interim period after 1997, when the lease runs out, to keep

business confidence. This the Chinese see as a relic of colonialism.

In the face of a constant Chinese barrage, there has been no really authoritative statement of the British case. The consequence has been to undermine business confidence, causing a run on the Hong Kong dollar and a slice in the stock exchange. It must be asked if our interests would be better served by reacting with firmness but with some indication of the British negotiating standpoint.

The Chinese talk much about how they want to see capitalism thrive when the colony passes under Chinese control. But they have not grasped the importance psychologically of maintaining business confidence.

One may well ask if the time is not coming when the negotiations should be entrusted to a specially appointed minister who should carry full weight by having access to Mrs. Thatcher. The Chinese are likely to be more impressed and take greater note of the British government. Such a move might also do something to restore confidence in the colony, particularly if negotiations are destined to be long drawn out.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The communists have been applying a kind of psychological warfare, and it seems to be working in some quarters. Beijing's leaders have tried to undermine the residents' confidence in Britain's ability to remain in charge after 1997. So far neither London nor Hong Kong has been able to counter the barrage of propaganda. Because of Britain's self-imposed silence, many in Hong Kong have been persuaded that their future will be dictated according to Beijing's wishes alone.

—China News (Taipei).

Lebanon: Ignoring A Context

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

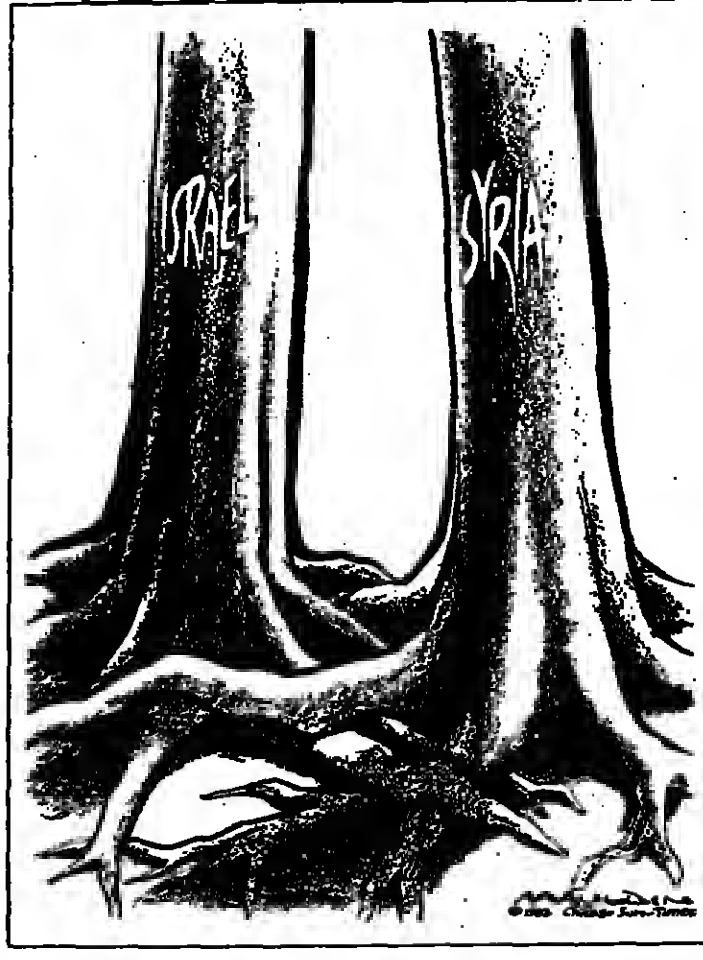
WASHINGTON — Five years after Camp David and one year after the Reagan plan, both of them high-water marks of constructive United States engagement on behalf of peace in the Middle East, America's Middle East policy is a shambles. Reacting to events tactically, the United States has been reduced to playing a subordinate role. Militarily it is acting as an auxiliary to the Lebanese Army, and politically as a proxy of Israeli foreign policy.

Tragically, perhaps for the first time uniformed Americans have been dying neither in defense of American national interest nor on behalf of any genuine American policy objectives. The longer-term beneficiary of this disastrous turn of events is likely to be the Soviet Union.

In justifying what is happening, Secretary of State George Shultz has said, "The crisis in Lebanon cannot be isolated from the larger Middle East crisis... Progress toward a peaceful solution in Lebanon will contribute to the broader peace process; setbacks in Lebanon will make the broader effort that much harder."

What was strikingly missing from that pronouncement was any acknowledgment of the critically important truth that the opposite connection is even more important: Lebanon cannot be restored without serious and tangible progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute. It was that dispute that destabilized Lebanon in the first place and produced the destructive chain of events of the last year.

The central fact is that Lebanon, as a multi-ethnic and religious compromise, became unstuck as a consequence of the Arab-Israeli dispute. First the large-scale influx of Palestinians into Lebanon upset the fragile balance between the Maronite Christians and the Muslims. The resulting strife then precipitated the entrance of the Syrians into Lebanon, in part to promote the Moslem cause and in larger part to restore Syrian domination that existed before the creation of the Lebanese entity under French rule. Finally, continued strife in Lebanon, the increased Syrian military presence and the use of Lebanon by the PLO for incursions against Israel precipitated the Israeli invasion last year, with its further destabilizing ef-



This is the first of two articles. The writer was national security adviser under President Carter. Now professor of government at Columbia University and senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, he contributed this comment to The New York Times.

fect. The cumulative effect has been the collapse of the Lebanese compromise and the resulting civil strife. That strife cannot be undone by a political patchwork designed purely as a solution to the Lebanese problem. It is only a matter of time before the current cease-fire collapses. An enduring solution for Lebanon must somehow take into account the Palestinians' presence, which automatically intrudes the Arab-Israeli dispute into the Lebanese issue, and it must also deal satisfactorily with both Israel's and Syria's security problems.

It is difficult to imagine the Syrians acquiescing in a permanent solution for Lebanon that results in a pre-eminent Israeli role, including the de facto incorporation of southern Lebanon into Israel, and that at the same time leaves the Golan Heights permanently in Israeli hands.

In one way or another the future of Lebanon is therefore linked organically to the Arab-Israeli dispute. Indeed, it was because of the U.S. effort to resolve that dispute that Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon quite deliberately sought to pre-empt the United States with Lebanon. Diverting U.S. diplomatic efforts into Lebanon and involving the United States in a protracted diversionary

Israel After Begin

A Frail Figure of Strong Influence

JERUSALEM — Despite his diminutive stature and frail health, Menachem Begin towered like a giant over the political life of Israel during his six turbulent years as prime minister. By the force of his personality he carried most of the public with him most of the time, whether he was making peace with Egypt or waging war in Lebanon. Israel today is a far different place from what it was on June 30, 1977, when Mr. Begin moved into the prime minister's office. The electorate has become more conservative. The people have become richer, although, paradoxically, the economy is in crisis. For the first time, the nation is at peace with one of its Arab neighbors.

—Norman Kempster in the Los Angeles Times.

But Begin Has Left a Domestic Mess

JERUSALEM — Menachem Begin has left his successor more than an army mired in southern Lebanon and a virtually unworkable grip on the occupied West Bank. He has left a domestic mess, the result of a national economic jolt that began in the pre-election-day politics of 1981. In the same month that he announced his resignation the bills began coming due. The shekel was devalued by 75 percent, and the government plunged into a painful round of cabinet negotiations aimed at cutting the budget and raising revenues by about \$1 billion.

—Edward Walsh in The Washington Post.

After 35 Years of Political Stability

WASHINGTON — Unless Yitzhak Shamir has political talents so far kept well-hidden, it will not be long before 35 years of remarkable political stability in Israel comes to an end. Mr. Shamir has inherited a mess. Mr. Begin came to power by fashioning a coalition in the electorate of European and Oriental Jews, voters with little in common except their attraction to him and their hostility to Labor. Without Mr. Begin, it is hard to see how this coalition can endure.

—Lawrence Meyer, author of "Israel Now: Portrait of a Troubled Land," writing in The Washington Post.

Backward Now...

WASHINGTON — Mr. Begin has been somewhat unfairly branded a "terrorist," a label fastened onto him by the outside world and by Labor Party stalwarts, including the redoubtable David Ben-Gurion. But Mr. Begin never took part in the nuts-and-bolts work of terrorism. He was always an organizer and politician. The same cannot be said for Mr. Shamir, whose reputation for ruthlessness is well-deserved. It was Mr. Shamir who plotted the assassination in 1944 of Lord Moyne, the British resident minister in the Middle East; the cold-blooded murder stunned the world and sent shock waves through the ranks of Zionists. In addition, the evidence is overwhelming that Mr. Shamir had a rival Stern Gang leader killed in a struggle for power.

Thus it is a ruthlessly militant man who takes over at a time when Israel is divided and needs a leader of moderation equipped with political and visionary gifts. When Mr. Begin resigned, Israel lost the one man who combined those qualities. What is left is Beginism without Begin, a bristling caretaker government, a shadow of the Begin legacy.

—Amos Perlmutter, professor of political science at American University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

... or Forward Toward Compromise?

TEL AVIV — For better or for worse, Israel is losing its last authoritarian leader from the generation of the founding fathers. As Menachem Begin steps down there remains a void, and most of the people stand to lose the feeling that "someone is up there" — someone fatherly and reliable, imbued with a deep sense of history and a keen feeling for danger, someone who makes you feel secure. From now on Israel will have to compromise on more modest leaders. They will have to compromise on less far-reaching ambitions. They will have to compromise on dealing with problems that cannot be resolved by military force. When all is said and done, they might learn that the only way open to them at this stage is to compromise with their Arab neighbors.

In the long run, Mr. Begin's resignation might turn out to have been a turning point in the history of Israel. —Yael Marcovitz, a columnist of the Tel Aviv daily Haaretz, writing in The Washington Post.

LETTERS

A Neutrality of Reason

Sometimes art and artfulness imperil life. In the international arena, the volleys of accusations over KAL 007 still echo, and the third and present act is entitled Retribution. On stage, Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher, costumed as demagogues, warn of Soviet devility; the Greek chorus in Congress vies to be heard at a loud anti-Soviet pitch. Offstage, prejudice fortifies suspicion and threatens to deteriorate into hatred.

So it is even more critical that we retain a neutrality of reason. We must be wary of East-West partisanship and the tawdry form of patriotism — the gesticulating, defense-spending version — that provokes international diplomacy on a football field, a wall of spectators and players of all nations are polarized into opposed camps and "firm response" is a euphemism for squaring off. The current sentiments of President Reagan and his entourage stoke diplomatic, economic and social hostilities and thus the Russian siege mentality.

The preoccupation of the superpowers is with preparations for war rather than with safeguarding global peace. The two concerns do not coincide. Combative and unnecessary gestures are being made under the guise of necessary vigilance.

We can avoid the spring of 1914, when the world's peace was at the mercy of an accident, by not permitting partiality to pre-empt our informed dispassion.

ANDREW KOFS, London.

Pretoria and Namibia

I see that Henry Bienen (in "There Are Other Ways to Help Africans," IHT, Aug. 8) has argued that the United States, and by inference the Western world, should use only "international trade and commerce" to solve the problems of Namibia. The advice seems naive. It would appear self-evident that a terrorist conflict such as that going on in Namibia can be settled in no way except militarily or through heavy political pressure from many states, which does not seem possible in this case given the present state of affairs in the United Nations.

Professor Bienen states that "South Africa may not agree to an independent Namibia in any case." In this, as in other unlikely assumptions, he is incorrect. South Africa could hardly disagree, at this late date, its pledges of independence for Namibia and for troop withdrawal, which it has repeatedly made to the United States and the Western world.

MARION E. SHAWK, Washington.

Once Again, a Lethal Coup de Théâtre

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Ever since the Cold War began with the birth of the Soviet Union, unexpected and mysterious incidents have periodically disrupted East-West relations just as they were improving. Some incidents were small intrigues, such as the forged "Zionist letter," published in 1924, which led to a break in British-Soviet diplomatic relations. Others have been large human tragedies, such as the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 and its 269 passengers by a Soviet fighter plane on Sept. 1.

Cold War II has witnessed other such incidents, each still partly unexplained. In May 1960 a summit meeting between Dwight Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev was abruptly canceled when an American U-2 spy plane was shot down over Sverdlovsk.

In September 1964 Mr. Khrushchev's plans to visit Bonn and establish diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany were suddenly aborted by a toxic gas attack on a West German diplomat in the Soviet Union.

In August 1979 ratification of the Salt-2 treaty by the U.S. Senate was fatally delayed by the "discovery" of a small Soviet brigade in Cuba that had probably been there since 1962. And now the Korean Air Lines tragedy has undermined recent improvements in American-Soviet relations, including the possibility of an early Reagan-Andropov summit.

The historical lesson, apart from the occasional role of anti-detente intrigues on both sides, is that impassioned Cold War conclusions acted upon immediately after such events, before the mystery unfolds, always turn out to be wrong.

Thus, the KAL incident quickly produced exceedingly dangerous political accusations and consequences in Washington and in Moscow. But we still do not know the full circumstances or causes of that tragedy. Neither the official American nor Soviet version is fully believable. Indeed, both governments are engaging in cover-ups, including concealment of much fuller recordings of the events than the 11-minute transcript disclosed by the United States. What is Washington concealing? Newspapers have focused on the airliner. Why was it more than 300 miles off course and over Soviet strate-

gic territory for two and a half hours? Was it there accidentally, as Washington claims; in conjunction with a spy mission, as Moscow charges; or to save fuel, as others think? The question is important — although insufficient, because not even proof of a spy mission explains or justifies an attack on a commercial airliner.

A more important question is rarely asked: How many American aircraft were in or near that Soviet airspace during the hours preceding the tragedy? The Reagan administration belatedly admitted the presence of one RC-135, which it says stayed well outside Soviet airspace and left long before the attack. Skepticism is warranted here, given the long history of American overflights and the fact that one RC-135 role is to test Soviet air defense on alert.

Moreover, officials concede that RC-135s "routinely" fly 20 times a month. But the night of the incident was not routine: A Soviet missile test had been scheduled. Did several RC-135s, as another source reports, therefore move into the general vicinity during a period of several hours? The Reagan administration insists that it is blameless because Soviet air defenses could not have confused the South Korean 747 jumbo jet with a smaller RC-135. But that is the most plausible explanation of what happened, especially if several RC-135s were involved. Everything we know about the Soviet air-defense operation indicates ineptitude and confusion from beginning to end. Everything suggests that Soviet military authorities thought they were attacking an RC-135, not a 747 jumbo jet on an illicit mission. If so, the United States contributed to the confusion and thus to the tragedy itself.

Indeed, an RC-135 in the area may have overheard flight 007's plight and failed to warn it. The Soviet Union seems to be covering up the same explanation, even though it would diminish Soviet responsibility for the tragedy. Until Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the general staff, laid down the definitive official version at his press conference on Sept. 9, several Soviet statements implied that the South Korean plane

had indeed been mistaken for an RC-135. Marshal Ogarkov emphatically rejected that explanation, insisting that the Soviet defense system had operated flawlessly and that the attack on flight 007 "was not done by mistake."

Instead he rested the entire Soviet case on spy charges against the commercial airliner, a callous justification that politically damaged the Soviet Union abroad as much as did the incident. In short, Soviet authorities, or at least the military, chose to appear evil rather than incompetent.

That bizarre cover-up, designed by the military to preserve its image of infallibility, reflects a major conflict between Soviet political and military leaders. The KAL incident was an enormous blow to Yuri Andropov's leadership.

It undermined his "peace campaign" to keep American missiles out of Europe, stalled his economic reforms announced in July and damaged his personal authority, as evidenced by two unprecedented demotions:

■ The Soviet military, and not the Politburo, took charge of public relations, as dramatized by Marshal Ogarkov's extraordinary press conference. (Soon after it, Mr. Andropov's men began circulating indirect complaints about the military's "inaccuracies.")

■ Mr. Andropov disappeared, making his first public comment 27 days after the incident when he finally endorsed the military's cover-up. (His statement indicated that the entire affair had undercut his argument — against Soviet hardliners — that better relations with the Reagan administration were still possible. Such "illusions," he lamented, had been "dispelled.")

If the cover-ups in Moscow and Washington persist, flight 007 will remain another partial mystery in Cold War history. But one lesson is clear. The tragedy has shattered the myth of infallible military-technological safeguards that is so essential to the lobbies on both sides that oppose arms control. For if Soviet radar cannot tell a jumbo jet from an RC-135 in two and a half hours, will it be able to distinguish between a Pershing-2 and an errant seagull in six minutes?

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton and writes a monthly column for The Nation.

An Unusual Co-Presidency That Raises Questions

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A curious shift in the power relationship has taken place between the president and Congress. It is working to the benefit of President Reagan and the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. What is not so certain is how well it is serving U.S. interests.

To oversimplify a vastly more complex personal and political story, Tip O'Neill and Ronald Reagan have sized each other up, acknowledged each other's power and defined a relationship of mutual respect that allows each of them room to do his own political business without foreclosing cooperation on other issues.

If that sounds like the definition of a mature, productive and healthy relationship, it is. But it was achieved only through pain and strife, and it may or may not work out for the best. It is certainly a change. In 1981 Mr. Reagan went out of his way to humiliate Speaker O'Neill, riding roughshod over him time and again on the floor of the House and proving that there were many Democratic representatives who were far more responsive to Mr. Reagan's mass-routings than to Mr. O'Neill's feeble efforts to invoke loyalty.

In 1982 Mr. O'Neill had his revenge, letting Mr. Reagan twist on the rack of recession and heading enough of the "Reagan robots" in the midterm election to give Democrats real working control of the House.

At the beginning of this year each man knew that he held veto power over the other's legislative agenda. The process of mutual acknowledgment began with the Social Security deal, in which Mr. Reagan made large substantive concessions in return for Mr. O'Neill giving up an issue that was bedeviling the White House and the Republicans.

The tentative partnership founded on differences over military spending, Central American policy, taxes and deficits. But it revived strongly in the last month when Mr. O'Neill endorsed Mr. Reagan's handling of the South Korean plane incident and put his prestige on the line by supporting Mr. Reagan's continued use of the marines in Lebanon.

Frequent photographs of Mr. Reagan signing bills with leading Democrats applauding in the background attest to the new dictum: Where the speaker and president agree, progress is possible; where they differ, the legislation will be put aside.

Under this general and unstated pact, the long-threatened veto battle over appropriations is disappearing with the autumn leaves. Accommodation is the order of the day, and Congress is actually processing the money bills faster than it has in years.

Representative O'Neill is plainly reveling in his new status as "co-president" on some issues. "The speaker is enjoying sharing power with the president," says Representative Martin Frost, a Texas Democrat and junior member of Mr. O'Neill's leadership circle. "He's enjoying power, and he's exercising power."

It is hardly a coincidence that colleagues find Mr. O'Neill more "visually assertive," as one of them put it, than at any time since he took over in 1977. Not only did he challenge the sensibilities of many in his party on the marines-in-Lebanon issue, he has thrown his weight around on many less-publicized matters, like the appropriations bills, in a way that suddenly makes him look like the 800-pound gorilla of Capitol Hill.

The change has been noticed in many places, notably in the Senate Democratic and House Republican leadership, whose members are understandably not overjoyed at the cozy little arrangement between Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Reagan. More serious are the constraints placed on this

The Washington Post.

FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Women's Dailies in China

NEW YORK — Shadowy rumors of a woman's daily paper in China have floated through women's publications in America for several years, but it was left for Li-Sum-Ling to declare that there were dozens of them, not one. "There are four women's daily papers in Canton," said he, "five or six in Shanghai, and the same proportionately in every large city in China. These papers are all run by Chinese women, and women do all the work on them." "All this is not new, you must understand," said the visitor. "Female education fell into neglect, and now it is being resumed, that's all. It is necessary for the women to be educated if a country is to advance."

1933: A Shower of Meteors

PARIS — Still puzzled as to the origin of the meteoric shower observed [on Oct. 9] by thousands over a huge area from Belgium to Spain, Paris astronomers were reluctant to give a scientific explanation of the brilliant display until they have had time to study it carefully. Paris saw the celestial fireworks when shooting stars appeared suddenly all through the heavens and continued to flare up and fade in a general west-east direction. Observers counted as many as 75 per minute. More than 10,000 meteors were counted at the Paris observatory. The Antwerp Astronomical Society said it found the starting point of the shower in the head of the Dragon constellation.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Austen Pride and Prejudices

By Michael Roddy
The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Emma Woodhouse wasn't there in person, nor was John Knightley or Elizabeth Bennet, but Jane Austen's most popular characters are very much alive for the 225 admirers who assembled here over the weekend for a conference on the novelist.

"They're much more real to us than real, live people," said Joan Austen-Leigh, a Canadian writer who is the great-granddaughter of the English novelist's eldest brother.

Jane Austen died in 1817 at the age of 41, leaving six engrossing novels on the manners of English country life, some of them published posthumously. With great



Frances Fitzgerald Smith is retracing her father's footsteps.

'Rienzi': Wagner and Mussolini

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The English National Opera's new production of "Rienzi" promised welcome opportunity to make the acquaintance of a Wagner opera more often written and read about than heard. There had not been a professional production in London in about 70 years.

In the event, one left the Coliseum after the premiere feeling rather cheated. What we had been offered was not Wagner's "Rienzi" but that of the young producer, Nicholas Hytner, and his designer, David Fielding. We had been transported not to Wagner's 14th-century Rome, but to the 20th-century Rome of Benito Mussolini. It had been effective, to be sure, if

U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Francis Ford Coppola's new film, "Rumble Fish," based on S.E. Hinton's novel, is about two brothers, Rusty James (Matt Dillon) and Motorcycle Boy (Mickey Rourke). Motorcycle Boy is a born leader, a heroic veteran of gang warfare; Rusty James thinks he's a nobody. The film is shot mostly in black and white. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film "exerts more than a little fascination, so crammed with extravagant touches, that any hint of a central thread is obscured."

Sean Connery returns in the new Bond film "Never Say Never Again" directed by Irvin Kershner. This time Bond, after a lifetime of high living, is taking a health cure. The villain of the film is Largo (Klaus Maria Brandauer) who plans to hijack two U.S. cruise missiles and hold them for ransom. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the film "has noticeably more humor and character than the Bond films usually provide." Gary Arnold of The Washington Post calls it "one of the best James Bond adventure thrillers ever made."

In Arthur Hiller's "Romantic Comedy," Dudley Moore appears as a popular New York playwright in need of a collaborator to give him inspiration. He finds one in Phoebe Craddock (Mary Steenburgen), whom he meets on the day of his marriage. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says the film has "remarkably little wit, humor, charm or interest."

Peter Sarsby's "The Lonely Lady" based on a book by Harold Robbins, tells of an ambitious creature (Pia Zadora) who marries a successful older man and fights her way to fame in the movie business. According to Janet Maslin of The

New York Times it is a "badly acted, slovenly movie that isn't even much fun."

"Beyond the Limit," directed by John Mackenzie, is based on "The Honorary Consul," Graham Greene's novel set in Argentina. Dr. Eduardo Plarr (Richard Gere), an up-and-coming physician, is blackmailed by a member of the Paraguayan underground into obtaining information about a forthcoming visit of the U.S. ambassador from the honorary British consul (Michael Caine). Vincent Canby writes "The Honorary Consul" is a much more complicated, mysterious work than one might suspect from this rather literal if quite faithful condensation."

In Lawrence Kasdan's new comedy, "The Big Chill," seven people meet at a small Baptist church in the South for the funeral of a comrade who has committed suicide. The film explores how their lives have changed since they were at university together in the 1960s. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the film "has noticeably more humor and character than the Bond films usually provide."

Martin Ritt's "Cross Creek" is an adaptation of the memoirs of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, author of "The Yearling." Mary Steenburgen plays Rawlings who, in 1928, leaves her husband and moves to a remote orange grove, where she hopes to concentrate on her writing. "Ritt may not bring anything like realism to these tales," Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes, "but he does endow them with passion and sincerity." Sheila Benson of The Los Angeles Times says that "Rawlings, her personal travail and the reality of her characters have been sold down the creek."

Following Fitzgerald's Trail in Paris

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press

PARIS — Her name appears in dozens of memoirs and biographies about the Lost Generation of American expatriates in the Paris of the 1920s — a minor character in the town of her celebrated parents.

Frances Scott (Scotty) Fitzgerald Smith, the only child of the author F. Scott Fitzgerald and his tragically troubled wife, Zelda, returned to Paris to retrace some of the dancing, swirling and staggering steps her parents took during their years of self-imposed exile in France.

"It was a constant merry-go-round for them," she said during a break in the filming of a documentary about her father. "He devoted six or seven years of his life, from about 1924 to 1931, to having a good time in Paris."

Smith was only 10 when her parents' European adventures ended. She is 61 now, although for many Fitzgerald fans she remains a image in faded snapshots, wearing a pageboy haircut on a Riviera beach in the company of Pablo Picasso and the glamorous Gerald and Sarah Murphy.

But she has spent years thinking about, reading about and writing about her parents, who symbolized for many the rollercoaster that began as the Jazz Age and ended in the Depression.

She has been back to Paris eight times to visit the apartments where they lived and the parks in which she played as a girl. And she now believes the Paris of the 1920s was a "glamorous party" that kept her father from leaving a larger literary legacy and contributed to his early death.

"My father wrote a few short stories just to keep the family alive — some of them good, some not so good — and he kept talking about the novel he was writing without doing much writing. . . . His greatest problem was all the distractions in Paris."

"But before we judge him too harshly, you have to remember that Paris in those days was the artistic and intellectual capital of the world. Everybody was here: Hemingway, Jean Cocteau, Josephine Baker and Picasso. Edith Wharton and Gertrude Stein were here. It was almost impossible to resist an invitation."

"But overall, I think Paris was a mixed blessing. Without Paris, or France at least, he never would have written 'Tender is the Night.' But I think if he had stayed in the United States, he might have written

Record Wine-Buying Tally Predicted For Pre-Christmas Sales in Britain

United Press International

LONDON — Britons will buy a record 250 million bottles of wine in pre-Christmas sales, the British Wine and Spirits Association predicted Monday.

Sales of table wines have increased more than 10 percent over the last 12 months, according to an association spokesman, and wine sales in the first seven months of 1983 were 7.7 percent over the same period last year. The final quarter of the year accounts for about 40 percent of annual sales.

Smith, who lives in Montgomery, was in Paris to do some on-location interviews for a one-hour documentary for the Public Broadcasting System. The film is one in a series on the writers Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway and Thomas Wolfe, to be aired in about two years.

Sitting at the bar of the Auberge du Centre, which was called Le Dingo in the 1920s, she described how it was there that Fitzgerald, author of "This Side of Paradise," first met Hemingway, the confident young author of "The Sun Also Rises."

"When my father met Hemingway he was so thunderstruck, so in awe of Hemingway, that he proceeded to start drinking and ended in some disgrace," Smith said.

"He was much better-known than Hemingway. But he was star struck, which says something about my father."

In short, and in terms of coming to grips with the challenge of producing Wagner's "Rienzi," it is a cop-out. It is cleverly, even brilliantly, conceived and executed and meretriciously effective.

It is well sung and well acted, most notably by Kenneth Woolam in the title role. If he seems a more sympathetic dictator than the 20th-century counterparts evoked by the producer, well, that's the way Wagner saw him. Valiant performances, too, by Kathryn Harries as Rienzi's sister Irene and by Felicity Palmer as the equivocal and ambivalent Adriano, Wagner's transvestite casting rendered the more problematical by the updating. Heriberto

Baltimore Moves Poe Statue

United Press International

BALTIMORE — Edgar Allan Poe enthusiasts marked the 134th anniversary of the writer's death by moving a bronze statue of Poe from an obscure city park to a plaza at the University of Baltimore in the cultural heart of the city.

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At left, Morgan banker Richard Johnson in New York with two of the bank's international trade services officers, Alfred Koebel and Alexander Kennedy. Center, at one of the automated data units serving trade clients are Atwood Collins, who heads trade services, Maureen Barrett, Robert Springett, and Lowell Knauer. Right, two officers of Morgan's Hong Kong office. David Morris heads general banking; Kenneth Sit's responsibilities include trade services.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1983

Statistics Index
AMEX prices P.18
NYSE prices P.19
Commodity prices P.20
Currency rates P.21
Interest rates P.22
Market summary P.23
OTC stock P.24
Earnings reports P.25
Page 9

COMMODITIES

By MARK WOOD

Weather Disrupted Harvest of Grain In Soviet Union During Past Month

MOSCOW — Bad weather has severely disrupted the closing stages of the Soviet grain harvest and Western farm experts said Monday that the overall crop total could be affected.

Official reports have shown that after good progress throughout the summer, the pace of harvesting slowed sharply during the past month and is now well behind last year's levels.

Western agricultural experts in Moscow said the chief reason was continuous heavy rainfall in three important growing areas which are always cleared at the end of the season — northern and eastern Kazakhstan and western Siberia.

Normally all Soviet grain harvesting is completed by mid-October but this year there are still several million hectares waiting to be cut.

The experts said the delay in getting machinery into the fields was likely to mean at the very least a reduction in crop quality and added there was a serious danger of much greater harm.

"At this time of year there is a great risk of frosts or heavy snow in these areas. If that happens in the coming days a large proportion of the crop there will probably be lost," one said.

The Soviet Union was expected to bring in its best harvest for five years this season and the U.S. Department of Agriculture had estimated the crop at about 220 million tons.

This calculation was based partly on the rate of harvesting in the summer months, and the Western experts said the problems in Siberia and Kazakhstan, a vast southern republic, could lead to a revision of the expected total.

Although the affected areas are not the most productive in the country, significant losses through rain or snow damage would certainly put the 220-million ton figure out of reach, one analyst said.

He said that this in turn could be expected to increase Soviet purchase requirements in the United States and other Western grain markets.

Predictions for other crops are generally brighter, according to Western diplomats.

They said the cotton harvest appeared set to exceed the 10.2 million tons harvested last year, but cautioned that this would depend on continuing good weather in the central Asian growing areas.

Last year's crop was reduced and its quality severely affected by heavy rains in mid-October.

Root crops are also reported to be doing well this year. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Monday that so much sugar beet had been harvested that 15.4 million tons were rotting in the fields because transport was overstretched.

Western diplomats also said that autumn sowing had been making good progress in September and early October thanks to ideal weather conditions in the European parts of the Soviet Union.

They added that very heavy rainfall over the past few days in European Russia was likely to have slowed down the pace of work but that it was too early to assess the extent of any delays.

The Soviet grain harvest, which was expected to be the best in five years, may not reach predicted levels owing to heavy rains.

Murdoch Is Wagering on Satellite TV

Media Baron Bets on Alternative To Cable Systems in Europe, U.S.

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hurdling about 22,300 miles over Rupert Murdoch's head are a pair of satellites that he is betting will transform him from just an international press baron to an international press baron who also is a multinational television tycoon. One satellite is poised to beam programming across Europe and into England; the other will broadcast across the United States.

This space-based bid to become a multimedia monarch is one of the costliest gambles Mr. Murdoch has undertaken. Should it succeed, the entrepreneurial Australian will have managed to turn his billion-dollar News Corporation Ltd. into one of the most profitable mass-media companies in the world. If it fails, as many observers privately predict it will, Mr. Murdoch could be in for the biggest debacle of his career.

"What it's going to look like is either a bloody battlefield with a lot of red ink strewn around or a brilliant success," Mr. Murdoch said. "The upside is enormous. It's well worth the risk, but I would be the first to say that it will take three or four years to pay off."

Low-key, relaxed and not appearing to have the nervous demeanor often described by friends and employees, Mr. Murdoch outlined his satellite television plans for Europe and the United States in a rare interview at his office at the New York Post. In an accent wavering somewhere between Australian and British, he said that he expects his U.S. satellite pay-television network to gross close to \$325 million a year by the end of 1986.

With a newspaper empire that spans three continents, Mr. Murdoch is arguably one of the most powerful publishers in the world, with papers that are remarkably diverse. He owns the prestigious, but money-losing, Times of London as well as England's best-selling daily, The Sun, a daily tabloid that's better known for uncovering cleavage than for covering the news. He also owns a number of papers in Australia as well as in the United States, including the New York Post, the Boston Herald and the Village Voice.

Many of his newspapers breed controversy because they are seen as pandering to the public instead of informing it. His New York competition — The New York Times and the Daily News — make little effort to conceal their contempt for Mr. Murdoch and his New York Post, a tabloid with a reputation for sensationalism.

While many in the establishment media find that brand of journalism reprehensible, the public gobbles it up. Circulation inevitably rises under his ownership. He appears to have a knack for turning troubled



Rupert Murdoch: "All media are related."

newspapers around, although several of his papers, including the Post, remain money losers. Still, his News Corporation Ltd. raked in profit of \$81.6 million in the year ended June 30 on revenue of \$1.4 billion. That represents a 133-percent profit increase from a year earlier.

Now Mr. Murdoch wants to bring his media expertise to the new technologies. "I think all media are related," he said. "All the skills involved are related. Putting together a newspaper that appeals to the public's taste is not all that different from putting together a programming schedule for a television network."

"Indeed, the tragedy of U.S. television is that not enough journalists have gotten into executive positions," he continued. "Television today

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

French Steel Firms Said to Ask to Cut 10,000 More Jobs

By Tom Gilroy

Reuters

PARIS — France's two deficit-ridden steel groups, Usinor and Sacilor, must cut 10,000 to 12,000 jobs beyond staffing reductions already planned if they are to have any chance of returning to profitability, industry sources said Monday.

They said senior steel officials had told the government of the need for the additional cuts, which would affect mainly the depressed industrial regions of the north and east.

They would almost certainly provoke a strong reaction from trade unions that already are displeased with the Socialist government's steel policies.

The proposed cuts would double the 12,000 layoffs called for in the government's 1982-86 steel plan, which itself failed to mention about 4,000 layoffs approved recently as part of a rescue plan for Creusot-Loire, a privately-held industrial group.

And while the plan spread the cuts over five years, proponents of the additional layoffs, who include Usinor's chairman, Raymond Lévy, want them to happen as quickly as possible, said one industry source.

Usinor and Sacilor had a combined loss of 8.6 billion francs (\$1.1 billion) in 1982 and steel industry sources have said it could reach 10 billion francs this year.

The 1982-86 steel plan, devised shortly after the Socialists came to power in May 1981, was based on annual output of 26.4 million metric tons. But French steel production is expected to fall to about 18.7 million tons this year and to as low as 17.6 million in 1984.

A Usinor spokeswoman declined to comment on the reports. A spokeswoman for the Industry Ministry said layoffs beyond those called for in the steel plan were not expected.

Steel industry sources said the Lévy proposal met with a sympathetic but so far noncommittal response at the ministry.

They said Mr. Lévy was aware it would take "enormous political

EC Steel Industry Loses More Jobs

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Employment in the European Community's steel industry dropped by 20,000 in the first half of 1983, continuing a decade-long decline, the EC reported Monday.

There were 493,000 steelworkers in the EC member countries at the end of June, compared to 513,000 when the year began. Since 1974, nearly 300,000 steel jobs have disappeared in the community.

The countries most affected this year have been Britain and West Germany. Britain lost 6,000 jobs, or about 8 percent of the steel work force, while 8,000 jobs, or 5 percent of the work force, were dropped in West Germany. France lost 2,500 workers and Luxembourg 450, about 3 percent of their work forces. Reductions in other countries amounted to less than 1 percent.

The government is also likely to balk at the cost of supporting laid-off workers, whose average salary with benefits currently is more than 106,000 francs a year.

The steel sector is expected to be a major focus of the National Assembly's industrial-policy debate, which opens Tuesday with an address by Laurent Fabius, the industry minister.

Separately Monday, Creusot-Loire, which recently agreed to a multibillion-franc government rescue plan, is likely to receive less than a billion francs (about \$126.6 million) from the sale of its steel assets to Usinor and Sacilor, industry sources said.

Creusot-Loire's chairman, Didier Pigneau-Valenciennes, said he expected 1.25 billion francs for the sale of plants at Ondaime, Pamiers and Saint Chély and a stake in the Imphy specialty-steel company.

Bill to Let Banks Enter New Businesses

By James L. Rowe Jr.

Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee said that he plans to introduce a bill by the end of the month that would give bank companies the authority to enter the insurance business — generally is considered unlikely to pass.

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, said his bill would give banks the authority to set up money-market mutual funds in a separate subsidiary and probably would permit them to engage in a variety of real estate activities as well.

Mr. Garn, speaking to reporters after an address Sunday to the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association here, said his bill would replace one proposed last summer by the Reagan administration. That bill — which would give bank companies the authority to enter the insurance business — generally is considered unlikely to pass.

The administration bill has been strongly opposed by insurance agents, who feel that they would be put out of business if banks were permitted to underwrite and sell all forms of insurance.

Mr. Garn would not say what insurance powers, if any, would be included in his measure. Mr. Garn, who once was in the insurance business, has been pressured heavily by the insurance lobby. Banking sources said Mr. Garn does not want to provoke intense lobbying

included in his measure. Mr. Garn, who once was in the insurance business, has been pressured heavily by the insurance lobby. Banking sources said Mr. Garn does not want to provoke intense lobbying

Volcker asks U.S. banks to back Latin debt help. Page 11.

against a new deregulation bill even before it is introduced by spelling out his position on insurance.

The senator told reporters that his proposed bill would have many forms of additional bank powers in it, some of them which he may not

Dow Climbs to Record For 3d Session in Row

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange exploded late Monday to a record for the third consecutive session in a rally led by oil, IBM, General Motors and takeover issues.

The rally, which came in slow Columbus Day holiday trading, overshadowed the stunning sell-off in Comdisco and stocks of some Texas banks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly eight points at the outset, climbed 12.50 to a record 1,284.65, topping the previous record set Friday of 1,272.15. The Dow has spurred 53.35 points in the past five sessions and 507.73 since the bull market began Aug. 13, 1982.

Advances topped declines 903-665 among the 1,966 issues traded. With many businesses closed for the Columbus Day holiday, volume shrunk to 67 million shares from the 103.6 million shares traded Friday.

"This was an impressive rally considering banks were closed," said Kevin Keeney of Southwest Securities, Dallas. "Things are starting to fall into place."

"The good news is that most of the other averages hit all-time highs in addition to the Dow," said William LeFevre of Purcell Graham & Co. "This means the latest rally has broadened."

The market took off following a report that Wharton Econometrics had predicted the economic recovery would last two more years with a relatively low inflation rate before the United States encountered another recession.

Long-depressed oil stocks scored big gains amid mounting concern over the lengthy Iran-Iraq war. Iran has threatened to cut off oil supplies to the West.

Some early profit-taking was triggered by the Federal Reserve's report late Friday of an unexpected \$600-million increase in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply. But brokers said growth rate remained within Fed target ranges, which bolstered hopes for lower interest rates.

Comdisco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 14 1/4 to 24. A Barron's magazine article said Comdisco might encounter accounting problems with the IRS and said the company was faced with stiff new competition. Comdisco officials strongly disagreed with the article.

American Telephone & Telegraph was the second most active issue, up 1 1/4 to 64 1/4. Greyhound was third, up 1 1/4 to 23 1/4.

Atlantic Richfield was fourth on the list, up 3 1/4 to 48. Gulf Oil gained 1 to 45 1/4, Exxon 1 1/4 to 38 1/4, California Standard 1 1/4 to 36 1/4, Ohio Standard 2 1/4 to 53 1/4, Indiana Standard 2 1/4 to 50, Mobil 1 1/4 to 31 1/4, Phillips Petroleum 2 1/4 to 35 1/4, Texaco 1 1/4 to 37 1/4 and Occidental Petroleum 1 to 25 1/4.

IBM, the bull market pacemaker, climbed 2 to a record 134 1/4 in heavy trading.

General Motors rose 1 1/4 to a record 77 1/4 the lead autos, which are expected to post strong earnings. Ford gained 1 1/4 to 67 1/4 and American Motors 1 1/4 to 9 1/4. Chrysler was unchanged at 32 1/4.

Lifemark surged 7 to 38 1/4. The company is engaged in preliminary talks to be acquired by an unidentified company.

Commodore International skidded 2 1/4 to 41 1/4 and Apple Computer, an over-the-counter stock, dropped 1 1/4 to 19 1/4. Merrill Lynch lowered its recommendations on both stocks.

Coleco, which delayed part of the advertising campaign for its new Adam personal computer, lost 2 1/4 to 27 1/4.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in Japan, Canada and South Africa for holidays. New York banks and New York trading in U.S. government securities were also closed Monday for a holiday.

Australian Diamond-Mining Venture

PERTH, Australia — The Western Australia state government Monday approved a mining venture expected to produce one third of the world's diamonds.

The project, based on a vast pipe of diamonds uncovered in a remote region 1,200 miles (2,000 kilometers) north of Perth, is to produce 25 million carats of gem-quality diamonds annually from early 1986.

This would represent at least one third of world output by weight. But with most of the diamonds suitable only for use by industry, the project will account for only about 4 percent of world production by value.

Five percent of output is expected to be in gems, 40 percent in cheap gems and 55 percent in industrial diamonds used for cutting and grinding.

The official go-ahead followed months of negotiations with the partners in the venture led by CRA Ltd., a subsidiary of Britain's Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. with a 56.8 percent stake, and Ashton Mining, with 38.2 percent.

The government said it had acquired the stake by purchasing Northern Mining Corp. from Bond Corp Holdings for 42 million dollars.

Nearly all the diamonds will be marketed by South Africa's de Beers cartel, the Central Selling Organization, with some 5 percent to be sold through Australian Prices of Belgium.

The cost of putting the pipe into production will be 300 million dollars.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 7/Oct. 10, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.499	4.401	122.29	34.42	0.1847	—	5.515	138.20	51.80
Brussels	32.61	70.88	205.915	4.42	0.2222	18.105	—	23.725	5.022
Frankfurt	2.4865	4.374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nairobi	1.57130	2.88230	488.25	19.40	—	24.24	24.24	24.24	14.627
New York	1.512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	7.92	13.92	204.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.8996	3.7785	81.18	24.51	0.1325	72.544	3.9859	—	22.485
1 USD	0.6723	0.6724	2.5251	4.7102	1.57131	2.5259	45.929	1.5088	3.2544
1 SDR	1.2655	1.27103	2.52513	4.7102	1.57131	2.5259	45.929	1.5088	3.2544

Dollar Values									
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Swiss	1.487	0.6747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian	0.251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West German	0.0127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. 1 SDR = 1.57131 U.S. dollars.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

GOLD PRICES									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Canada Offers \$500-Million, 5-Year Bond

Reuters

NYSE Most Actives			
AT&T	128.41	128.41	128.41
IBM	128.41	128.41	128.41
GE	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41

Dow Jones Averages			
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41

NYSE Index			
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41

Monday's NYSE Closing			
Vol. at 4 PM	128.41	128.41	128.41
Prev. 4 PM Vol.	128.41	128.41	128.41
Prev. Completed Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Tables include the nationwide prices	128.41	128.41	128.41
Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41
Tables include the nationwide prices	128.41	128.41	128.41
Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41
Tables include the nationwide prices	128.41	128.41	128.41
Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41

AMEX Diaries			
Advanced	128.41	128.41	128.41
Declined	128.41	128.41	128.41
Unchanged	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume up	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume down	128.41	128.41	128.41
Advanced	128.41	128.41	128.41
Declined	128.41	128.41	128.41
Unchanged	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume up	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume down	128.41	128.41	128.41

NASDAQ Index			
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41

AMEX Most Actives			
IBM	128.41	128.41	128.41
AT&T	128.41	128.41	128.41
GE	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
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NYSE Most Actives			
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GE	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41

Dow Jones Averages			
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41
Indus	128.41	128.41	128.41
Comp	128.41	128.41	128.41

NYSE Index			
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41

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Tables include the nationwide prices	128.41	128.41	128.41
Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41
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Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41
Tables include the nationwide prices	128.41	128.41	128.41
Up to the closing on Wall Street	128.41	128.41	128.41

AMEX Diaries			
Advanced	128.41	128.41	128.41
Declined	128.41	128.41	128.41
Unchanged	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume up	128.41	128.41	128.41
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Declined	128.41	128.41	128.41
Unchanged	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume up	128.41	128.41	128.41
Volume down	128.41	128.41	128.41

NASDAQ Index			
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
Close	128.41	128.41	128.41
Open	128.41	128.41	128.41
High	128.41	128.41	128.41
Low	128.41	128.41	128.41
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Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41
Amgen	128.41	128.41	128.41

(Continued on Page 12)

الجمهورية

Argentina's 2 Main Parties Planning To Reverse Free-Enterprise Push

By Pablo Masas

BUENOS AIRES—Argentina's two main political parties plan to reverse eight years of free-market economic policies under military governments after the return to civilian rule.

The Peronist and Radical parties, the leading contenders in elections set for Oct. 30, have published election manifestos calling for heavy state intervention in the economy and easier terms from foreign banks for rescheduling Argentina's about \$40-billion foreign debt, including a new standby agreement from the International Monetary Fund.

Both parties have proposed heavy interventionist economic policies, and plan to nationalize bank deposits, impose strict foreign-exchange controls and raise tariff barriers to protect local industry.

The dilemma for the parties is how to meet heavy foreign-loan repayments while trying to reverse an era of economic growth, including higher imports.

The Radical Party says it wants economic growth of 5 percent in 1984, and a cut in the trade surplus to \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion next year from an expected \$3.5 billion this year, Enrique Garcia Vasquez, an economist for the Radicals, said.

To bridge an estimated foreign-payments deficit of about \$9 billion in principal and interest in 1984, the Radicals say they will try to renew an IMF standby agreement as the basis for a new rescheduling agreement with commercial banks, he said.

Peronist economists say their first priority is to restore living standards to 1974 levels within five years.

This would require 8-percent growth annually in the gross do-

mestic product, leaving a trade surplus of \$2 billion a year to service the foreign debt, Eduardo Setti, the party's chief economist, said.

Mr. Setti said the Peronist goals are ambitious but he believes high growth rates can be achieved in the new government's first two years by restoring to production the idle capacity in the country's industry, now 40 percent.

Both parties have proposed a social pact for government, employers and unions to fight an annual inflation rate estimated at 335 percent.

This would include price and wage controls in the first stages, eventually giving way to free collective bargaining.

With large foreign debt and unemployment officially at 14 percent, the parties agree they face a formidable task in trying to reverse the economic crisis.

Volcker Urges Latin Debt Help

The Associated Press

HONOLULU—U.S. banks must support refinancing of Latin America's debt for the Third World's economic recovery to succeed, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Monday.

"Signs of financial stabilization in a number of Latin American countries" are appearing, he said at the American Bankers Association convention here. But Mr. Volcker added that failure to support further lending and refinancing will imperil the recovery.

He also said that failure by Congress to approve an \$8.4-billion increase in the U.S. quota to the International Monetary Fund "could only be widely interpreted—as by design or otherwise—as an unwillingness... to support the current effort of so many nations and institutions."

Interfirst Corp. Loss Surprises Other Bankers

Officers Fire Subsidiary Chairman, Say Bank Is Sound Despite Problem Loans

By Robert A. Bennett

HONOLULU—The big third-quarter loss reported by Interfirst Corp. of Dallas surprised many of the 11,000 bankers here for the annual convention of the U.S. Bankers Association, which ends Tuesday.

But it evidently did not surprise top officers at the bank holding company. They indicated in an interview here that they had spent the days before the announcement assuring their colleagues in the industry that Interfirst was sound despite the problem loans that had pushed the company into the red for the quarter.

Not only was the \$194-million net operating loss, reported Friday, the biggest ever reported among U.S. banks, but Interfirst long had been considered one of the best-run and most profitable banking organizations in the United States.

The typical reaction was, "Is it possible?" But it was possible, and Interfirst's two senior officers came here to explain their case.

The men, Elvis L. Mason and Robert H. Stewart 3d, have been widely considered among the best bankers in the business, locked in an amiable rivalry. Mr. Mason is

Interfirst's chairman and chief executive officer and Mr. Stewart formerly was chief executive officer and was chairman of the executive committee until Friday.

In announcing the loss, the bank said it had dismissed William D. Breedlove, who had been chairman of Interfirst Bank in Dallas, which accounts for about half the group's total assets. Mr. Stewart replaced Mr. Breedlove as chairman and chief executive officer of the Dallas bank.

"The financial markets have complete confidence in Bob," Mr. Mason said of Mr. Stewart.

Most of the problem loans were to the energy industry and Mr. Mason said that such problems were endemic to Texas banking, where most banks are heavily engaged in financing the energy industry. "No bank in Texas has found it easy to come in grips with credit problems," he said.

Many Texas bankers at the convention were predicting that other banks in the state would eventually report comparable losses, though much smaller in because most banks are far smaller than Interfirst. In some cases, the problems are not merely in energy lending but also in agriculture.

To reassure the banking community, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stewart

flew into Honolulu Saturday and attended receptions given by other banks.

Even before their brief trip to Hawaii, and even before the announcement about the loss, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stewart were seeking to shore up support among the nation's biggest bankers just in case the Dallas bank needed help in raising money, an unlikely prospect considering the company's still unusually strong capital position. But early last week, Mr. Mason began meeting with major bankers in New York to let them know of the extent of the problems and to reassure them of Interfirst's basic strength.

"It was an effort to be certain that the heads of some of the biggest banks in the country were not surprised," Mr. Mason said. "We thought it important to brief them in advance. We didn't expect to have any trouble raising money, but we wanted to be sure other banks understood our position."

Mr. Mason stressed that the big provision for loan losses, \$430 million, was taken to make sure that there would be enough in deal with any unforeseen problems. And he indicated that the company might even recoup some of the \$334 million in loans it charged off during

the quarter, mostly in the oil and gas sector.

Among the points that Mr. Mason made were:

- A "substantial portion" of the problem loans were concentrated among 40 or 50 credits.
- Despite the loss of almost \$200 million, Interfirst's primary capital, at 6.2 percent of total assets, is among the strongest of the nation's 15 largest banks. Its reserve for loan losses, a cushion to protect against future bad loans, stands at 1.84 percent of total loans, also about the highest among the big banks.
- The losses were the result of "bad judgment" by the management of the Dallas subsidiary. "We're not going to tolerate this sort of breakdown," he said. But Mr. Mason added that there was no dishonesty involved.
- Too much was loaned to certain companies. But he acknowledged that such judgment "is easy with hindsight."

The big loss was taken to get the problems behind the bank, Mr. Mason said. "We went that extra step, we felt strongly that we should not put our company through a prolonged period of adversity."

Murdoch Is Wagering Heavily on Satellite TV

(Continued from Page 9)

run by advertising salesmen and accountants."

So early next year, albeit a few months later than he would have liked, Mr. Murdoch will inaugurate Skyband, a national satellite-to-cable television network. It will blend two channels of movies along with three channels of cable television's most successful commercial programming—probably including Ted Turner's Cable News Network and Warner Amex's MTV.

The idea is that a Skyband subscriber will lease a satellite receiver dish roughly 34 feet (1.1 meters) wide, attach it to the roof or install it in the backyard, and pay \$25 to \$30 a month for access to that programming.

"We're thinking of direct-broadcast satellites as something that will fill in where cable TV can't go," Mr. Murdoch said. "There are going to be 12 million homes in this country that will never have cable, five million of those households want that kind of programming, that's a viable business for a couple of companies."

Mr. Murdoch wants to move fast. Earlier this year, he made the decision to enter the direct-broadcast-satellite, or DBS, market and quickly leased five transponders on the SBS 3 satellite. In less than a year, his company not only will have acquired the programming to attract subscribers, but will have assured that enough satellite dishes are built, distributed, installed and serviced to justify the huge investment involved.

"The market's entirely new, it's absolutely new, but there was never any doubt that it was going to happen," Mr. Murdoch said. "The real question is, are the advantages of being first in very great? We think they are."

However, Mr. Murdoch's Skyband probably will not be the first of the so-called "interim DBS" services. United Satellite Communications Inc., a venture backed by General Instrument Corp., plans to launch its service next month with Indianapolis, Indiana, as its first city. Pressured by Mr. Murdoch's entry, Satellite Television Corp., a joint subsidiary, said that it could start its service two years ahead of schedule and begin broadcasting by next autumn.

Mr. Murdoch's real fear, although he does not use the word, is that Time Inc., the multimedia giant, and its phenomenally successful Home Box Office subsidiary, will expand from cable distribution to satellite. "The likely competition Time Inc. is quite the major and on our horizon," he said. "If we see one of us doing well, they'll come in."

"Historically, though, Mr. Murdoch is at his best in a fight. Whether print or video, he immediately goes for market share, and he goes and promotes accordingly. The man is dedicated and has the media operation of world in 30 years," noted Kerry Pack, chairman of Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., Mr. Murdoch's rival there who competes both in newspapers and his television network. "You don't do that on plays or inspired thought. It is very competent, a very tough competitor, and he has an unrelenting desire to win."

Other Murdoch competitors, no decline to be named, hold a generous view. "He will screw to the wall and smile at you," snarled one New York media executive.

"This time next year—that will be the dangerous time for us," Mr. Murdoch said. "We should sell all 1,000 of our receivers. We will be strained then by capacity. The half-million should come easily. In fact, the first million should

come easily. If not, we're in big trouble."

If Skyband works, it will add 50 percent to earnings, "and we'll be making between \$25 million to \$30 million a month at the end of three years," he said. "If it doesn't, we'll have one very bad year where we'll run for our lives."

The odds are not with Mr. Murdoch. Even though he has an agreement with MACom to build the satellite dishes, it is still far from certain that enough can be produced in time for an early roll-out next year. Mr. Murdoch's assertion that he can price the dishes at \$325 is unproven. What's more, the logistics of distributing and installing the dishes are still undetermined, but Mr. Murdoch says those arrangements will be discussed shortly.

"We've never been able to convince ourselves that there's a business in the stand-alone direct-broadcast-satellite business," said Frank Biondi, who heads Time's HBO. "We have grave doubts about servicing the ground components. People are vastly underestimating the costs of installing and maintaining the dishes."

He declined to rule it out, though. He also declined to speculate on Mr. Murdoch's chances, only saying that "Rupert seems to operate on a higher risk-reward ratio than we do—but I admire the man for the risks he's taking."

Of course, Mr. Biondi has precisely what Mr. Murdoch really needs to make his service go: programming. HBO totally dominates the pay-television market, and Mr. Murdoch probably would like nothing better than to put HBO on his network. Mr. Biondi, though, said he's not going to get it, and so Mr. Murdoch will have to negotiate with Hollywood to get the movies that snag subscribers.

"The Hollywood studios have an enormous vested interest in seeing us be successful," Mr. Murdoch said. "They are today in the hands

of HBO. Hollywood is going to be owned by Time Inc. unless they support other people, and they've got to make their programming available to us."

The catch is that Hollywood's sense of long-range planning "tends to be between now and tomorrow's loach," he asserted.

However, Steve Roberts, president of 20th Century-Fox Telecommunications, said that his studio is willing to support DBS and that he suspects the rest of Hollywood will follow suit if the price is right.

Mr. Murdoch said that he even-

ually hopes to use the combined monetary muscle of his Australian, European and U.S. broadcast operations to become an international co-financier of feature movies and thus assure himself a continuous flow of programming within the next five years.

"I think he's gambling," Mr. Packer said. "And this is probably the toughest bet he's ever taken. But you would be very foolish if you said he couldn't do it. He may fail, but my belief is that, if he fails, everyone else in that area will fail too."

Pact Set on German Coal-Mining Cuts

Reuters

BONN—Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff reached an outline accord Monday with West Germany's coal-producing states for the mining industry and trades unions to cut coal output for the next five years, a ministry statement said.

The cuts, aimed at bringing output into line with fallen demand, would take the form of paid but unworked shifts, mainly financed from the federal budget.

The statement, issued after six hours of talks, said that given limited government and industry resources, 20 such industry-wide

shifts would be acceptable over the next two years, with the bulk preferably in the first year.

West German miners work about 200 to 220 shifts a year.

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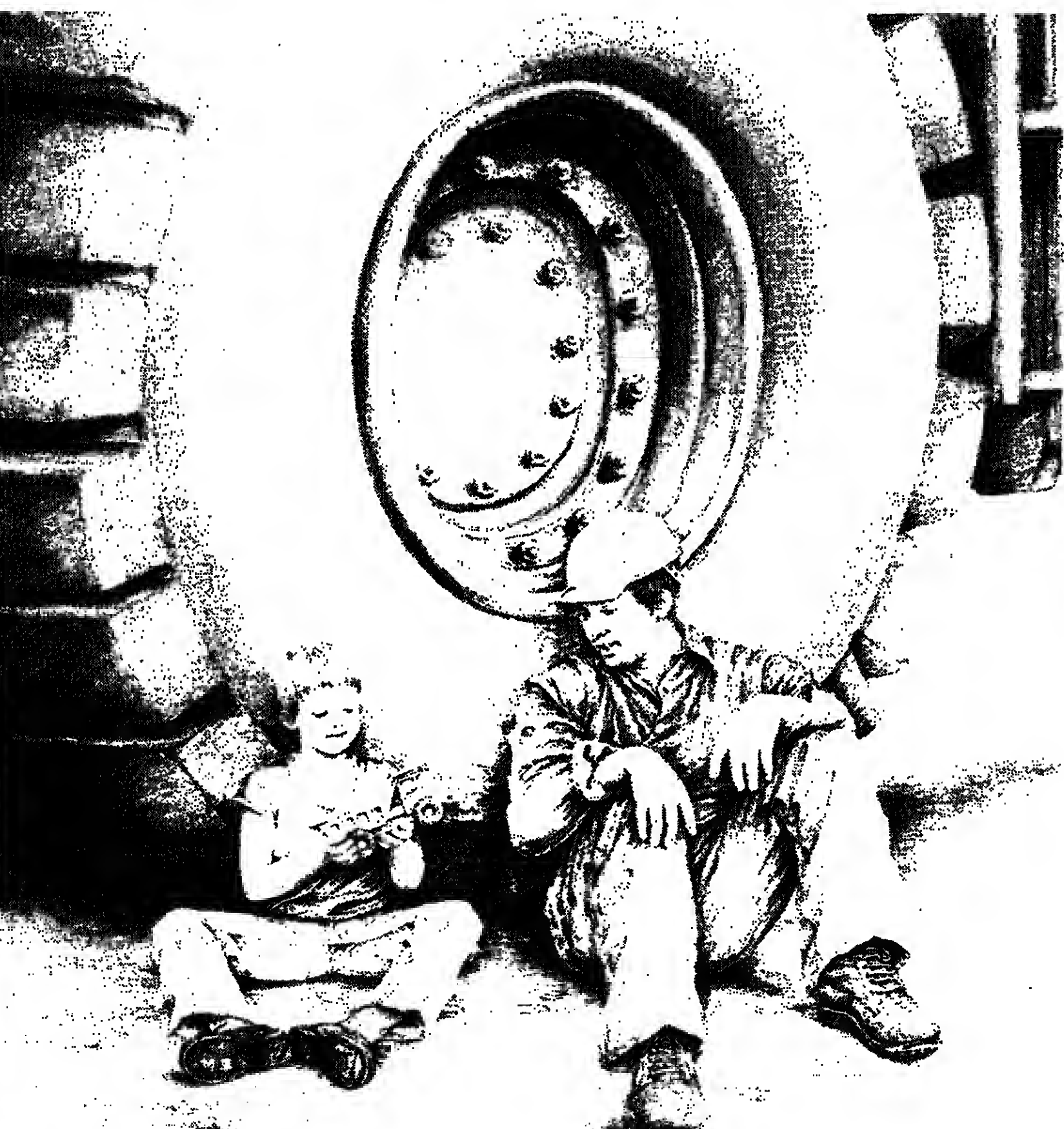
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close
30% 31% 32% 33% 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40% 41% 42% 43% 44% 45% 46% 47% 48% 49% 50% 51% 52% 53% 54% 55% 56% 57% 58% 59% 60% 61% 62% 63% 64% 65% 66% 67% 68% 69% 70% 71% 72% 73% 74% 75% 76% 77% 78% 79% 80% 81% 82% 83% 84% 85% 86% 87% 88% 89% 90% 91% 92% 93% 94% 95% 96% 97% 98% 99% 100%	30% 31% 32% 33% 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40% 41% 42% 43% 44% 45% 46% 47% 48% 49% 50% 51% 52% 53% 54% 55% 56% 57% 58% 59% 60% 61% 62% 63% 64% 65% 66% 67% 68% 69% 70% 71% 72% 73% 74% 75% 76% 77% 78% 79% 80% 81% 82% 83% 84% 85% 86% 87% 88% 89% 90% 91% 92% 93% 94% 95% 96% 97% 98% 99% 100%	30% 31% 32% 33% 34% 35% 36% 37% 38% 39% 40% 41% 42% 43% 44% 45% 46% 47% 48% 49% 50% 51% 52% 53% 54% 55% 56% 57% 58% 59% 60% 61% 62% 63% 64% 65% 66% 67% 68% 69% 70% 71% 72% 73% 74% 75% 76% 77% 78% 79% 80% 81% 82% 83% 84% 85% 86% 87% 88% 89% 90% 91% 92% 93% 94% 95% 96% 97% 98% 99% 100%

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies
unless otherwise indicated

Britain	Dow Jones
Glaxo Holdings	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54
United States	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54

CSX	Gulf & Western
3rd Qtr. 1982 1983	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54

Dana	Und Telecom.
3rd Qtr. 1982 1983	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54

Donaldson, Lufkin	Wachovia
3rd Qtr. 1982 1983	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54

3rd Qtr. 1982 1983	3rd Qtr. 1982 1983
Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	540 540
Per Share	0.52 0.54

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Per Share	0.52 0.54

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Per Share	0.52 0.54

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London Commodities Oct. 10

Figures in dollars per metric ton
Floors in U.S. dollars per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

Cash Prices Oct. 10

Commodity and Unit

Commodity and Unit	Price	Commodity and Unit	Price
Coffee	1.25	Coffee	1.25
Tea	1.25	Tea	1.25

Paris Commodities Oct. 10

Figures in French francs per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

London Metals Oct. 10

Figures in sterling per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

NYSE High-Lows Oct. 10

NEW HIGHS

NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS
Alcoa	Alcoa	Alcoa
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

NEW LOWS

NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

AMEX High-Lows Oct. 10

NEW HIGHS

NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

NEW LOWS

NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

London Commodities Oct. 10

Figures in dollars per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

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Figures in French francs per metric ton

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SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

London Metals Oct. 10

Figures in sterling per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

NYSE High-Lows Oct. 10

NEW HIGHS

NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS
Alcoa	Alcoa	Alcoa
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

NEW LOWS

NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

AMEX High-Lows Oct. 10

NEW HIGHS

NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS	NEW HIGHS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

NEW LOWS

NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS	NEW LOWS
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar	Amstar

London Commodities Oct. 10

Figures in dollars per metric ton

High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous	High Low Close Previous
SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR
Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15	Dec 1983 15.15 15.15 15.15 15.15

Cash Prices Oct. 10

Commodity and Unit

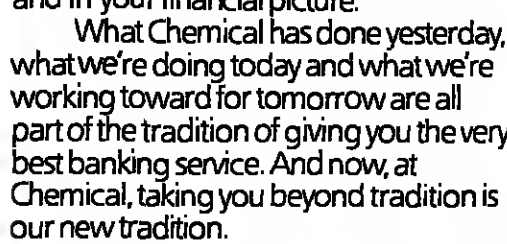
Commodity and Unit

**ables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]

1991	6.2	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
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takes you beyond
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Oct 10

London/Paris 50-50		Casopen Heat		B&B Ad		Non Banks		Casopen Heat		B&B Ad	
10	11-12	10	11-12	10	11-12	10	11-12	10	11-12	10	11-12
13	14-15	13	14-15	13	14-15	13	14-15	13	14-15	13	14-15
16	17-18	16	17-18	16	17-18	16	17-18	16	17-18	16	17-18
19	20-21	19	20-21	19	20-21	19	20-21	19	20-21	19	20-21
22	23-24	22	23-24	22	23-24	22	23-24	22	23-24	22	23-24
25	26-27	25	26-27	25	26-27	25	26-27	25	26-27	25	26-27
28	29-30	28	29-30	28	29-30	28	29-30	28	29-30	28	29-30
31	32-33	31	32-33	31	32-33	31	32-33	31	32-33	31	32-33
34	35-36	34	35-36	34	35-36	34	35-36	34	35-36	34	35-36
37	38-39	37	38-39	37	38-39	37	38-39	37	38-39	37	38-39
40	41-42	40	41-42	40	41-42	40	41-42	40	41-42	40	41-42
43	44-45	43	44-45	43	44-45	43	44-45	43	44-45	43	44-45
46	47-48	46	47-48	46	47-48	46	47-48	46	47-48	46	47-48
49	50-51	49	50-51	49	50-51	49	50-51	49	50-51	49	50-51
52	53-54	52	53-54	52	53-54	52	53-54	52	53-54	52	53-54
55	56-57	55	56-57	55	56-57	55	56-57	55	56-57	55	56-57
58	59-60	58	59-60	58	59-60	58	59-60	58	59-60	58	59-60
61	62-63	61	62-63	61	62-63	61	62-63	61	62-63	61	62-63
64	65-66	64	65-66	64	65-66	64	65-66	64	65-66	64	65-66
67	68-69	67	68-69	67	68-69	67	68-69	67	68-69	67	68-69
70	71-72	70	71-72	70	71-72	70	71-72	70	71-72	70	71-72
73	74-75	73	74-75	73	74-75	73	74-75	73	74-75	73	74-75
76	77-78	76	77-78	76	77-78	76	77-78	76	77-78	76	77-78
79	80-81	79	80-81	79	80-81	79	80-81	79	80-81	79	80-81
82	83-84	82	83-84	82	83-84	82	83-84	82	83-84	82	83-84
85	86-87	85	86-87	85	86-87	85	86-87	85	86-87	85	86-87
88	89-90	88	89-90	88	89-90	88	89-90	88	89-90	88	89-90
91	92-93	91	92-93	91	92-93	91	92-93	91	92-93	91	92-93
94	95-96	94	95-96	94	95-96	94	95-96	94	95-96	94	95-96
97	98-99	97	98-99	97	98-99	97	98-99	97	98-99	97	98-99
100	101-102	100	101-102	100	101-102	100	101-102	100	101-102	100	101-102

9 Die in Burmese Air Crash
United Press International
RANGOON, Burma — A twin-engine Burmese Airways plane crashed on a northern Burma hillside, killing nine passengers and crew and stranding five, an airline official said Monday. The Twin Otter propeller aircraft crashed one minute after takeoff from Lunkinai airport, 700 miles (1,200 kilometers) north of Rangoon Saturday, the official said.

The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from October 7, 1983, up to April 9, 1984 as determined by the reference agent is 10 per cent per annum, namely U.S.\$51.39 per note of U.S.\$1,000.

[illegible]

Oct. 10

[illegible][illegible]

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10

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(Continued From Back Page)

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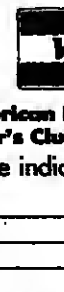
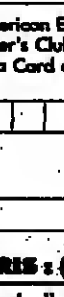
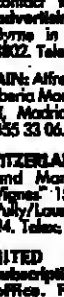
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Gulf & Western Posts Big Net Loss, But Says Operating Profit Rose 57%

NEW YORK (AP)—Gulf & Western Industries Inc. in the midst of a massive divestiture program, Monday reported a loss of \$401.6 million in the fourth quarter and a loss of \$212.1 million for its fiscal year ended July 31.

The report had been widely anticipated and failed to send any shock waves through the financial community. And in a more encouraging note, the company said profit from continuing operations was up 57 percent in the fourth quarter and 38 percent for the fiscal year.

The loss for the final quarter was the equivalent of \$5.33 a share and came on revenue of \$985.4 million. In the like period a year earlier, Gulf & Western reported a net profit of \$1.2 million, or 55 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.02 billion.

But the company said after-tax profit from continuing operations rose to \$66.2 million, or 85 cents a share, in the final quarter from \$42.1 million, or 53 cents a share, a year earlier.

For the fiscal year, the loss was equivalent to \$2.86 a share and came on revenue of \$3.99 billion. A year earlier, the company earned \$168.6 million, or \$2.17 a share, on revenue of \$3.91 billion. After-tax profit from continuing operations climbed to \$260.3 million, or \$3.38 a share, from \$165 million, or \$2.12 a share, a year earlier.

Carrian Chairman Released on Bail

HONG KONG (Reuters)—The Carrian group's chairman, George Tan, charged with making false statements, was released from jail Monday, after raising bail reportedly set at \$1 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$6 million).

Bankers trying to unravel the affairs of the Carrian group have said it is on the verge of collapse. Two Hong Kong-licensed deposit-taking companies, Bumiputra Malaysia Finance and Inter-Alpha Asia, have filed liquidation petitions against Carrian, Inter-Alpha's assistant general manager, Christopher Pearson, said.

The High Court of Justice announced Monday the appointment of three provisional liquidators, pending a full hearing of the two petitions Nov. 7. Mr. Pearson said Inter-Alpha's petition followed the nonpayment of debts totaling 22 million dollars and similar action taken by creditors of two of Carrian's major subsidiaries.

Trafalgar Housing Reschedules Debt

HONG KONG (Reuters)—Trafalgar Housing has signed an agreement with its creditor banks for a moratorium on interest and principal payments on debts until Aug. 31, 1984, according to its financial advisers, Samuel Montagu and Co.

Trafalgar recently announced a net loss of 645.86 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$76 million) for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of about \$20 million in the previous year. The company also requested a one-day suspension in the trading of its common and preference shares on the Hong Kong stock exchanges, the advisers said.

Thomson Sees Divisional Sales Rise

PARIS (Reuters)—Thomson-CSF expects sales in its communications division to exceed 15 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) in 1983, compared with 11.8 billion francs in 1982, the division's director, Jacques Darmon told reporters Monday.

A recently announced cooperation agreement in the communications sector with Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, a state-owned group, should bring increased growth in the area, especially abroad. Thomson's operating results in the division are expected to show a profit this year after losses last year, Mr. Darmon said.

Enka Sees Profits From Cost-Cutting

WUPPERTAL, West Germany (Reuters)—Enka AG expects to be profitable on both a parent-company and world-group basis this year, but profits will not be satisfactory, according to the managing board chairman, Hans Guenther Zempel.

He said profits this year will not come from better volume or margins but from restructuring and cost-cutting. For 1982 Enka, 97 percent owned by the Dutch AKZO, reported a parent-company net profit of 47.3 million Deutsche marks (about \$18.4 million) and a world-group net loss of 26 million DM.

World group sales in the first nine months of 1983 were 3.3 billion Dutch guilders (about \$1.14 billion), a 1-percent decline from last year's first three quarters. European-group sales rose 1 percent to 3.2 billion guilders and parent-company sales were up 2 percent at just under 2 billion guilders. Year-ago figures include provisions for plant closings.

SEC Investigating Burroughs Corp.

DETROIT (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating Burroughs Corp. for possible violation of federal securities laws, the company has acknowledged in a prospectus for an offering of 3 million shares of common stock.

The SEC is investigating the computer and business machine manufacturer's write-offs in 1980 and 1982 for slow-moving or obsolete inventories, said John Lowell, Burroughs' director of communications.

Xerox Introduces Desktop Telecopier

NEW YORK (Reuters)—Xerox Corp. has introduced a desktop facsimile terminal that can communicate with computers, company officials said Monday.

Xerox officials said the Telecopier 295 digital facsimile transceiver can receive computer information for printing and redistribution to other facsimile machines. The product is designed for use in businesses where there are many long-distance message transactions a month, they said.

The 295, which can send and receive a page in less than 30 seconds, has a base price of \$4,600 with quantity discounts available. The telecopier will be manufactured by Fuji Xerox, the company's Japanese affiliate, and installations will start in January, Xerox said.

Williams Extends Offer for Northwest

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP)—Williams Cos. said Monday it is extending until midnight Friday its \$39-a-share tender offer for all shares outstanding of Northwest Energy Co. The offer was to have expired last Friday.

Williams said that 19.7 million shares of Northwest Energy common stock, or 88 percent of the total shares outstanding, had been accepted for payment under Williams' tender offer.

Northwest Energy, based in Salt Lake City, Utah, owns 16,000 miles (about 26,000 kilometers) of interstate natural gas pipeline and also is involved in oil and gas exploration and gas processing and marketing.

Competition Stiffening in Britain's Home-Computer Market

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON—Clive and the Beeb packed them in at the Barbican Exhibition Hall here last month. They're not a New Wave rock group.

They are Sir Clive Sinclair, the recently knighted inventor who brought the cut-price personal computer to Britain, and the British Broadcasting Corp., which the government has used as a wedge to push computing into Britain's homes and schools. The occasion was the annual microcomputer show, said by its organizers to be Europe's largest.

Britain today has more installed small computers per inhabitant than any other nation, according to industry figures. Personal computers used primarily in business, such as International Business Machines' PC or Victor Technologies' Sirius, have sold better in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. But it is home computers, loosely defined as those selling for less than £1000 (about \$1,500), that have really caught Britain's fancy.

"For once, we are the world's most advanced marketplace," said Stewart Rennie, merchandise controller for W.H. Smith & Son, the bookstore chain that has become Britain's leading microcomputer retailer. "The level of interest is remarkable. I haven't seen anything like it on trips to the United States and the Far East."

Though good numbers are far harder to come by than in the United States, the Acorn BBCII is said to have about 30 percent of the home computer market. Commodore, with its Vic 20, has an estimated 21 percent and Sinclair's Spectrum is apparently right behind with 19 percent.

In the more expensive, business-computer segment, Apple's IIe is apparently the leader with the Sirius I and Tandy's machines second and third respectively. But IBM's PC is almost certainly nudging

Tandy for the third spot, although even the U.S. computer giant says it does not compile reliable statistics for the British market.

The jammed aisles at the Barbican Hall show, analysts say, reflected a three-year explosion in sales that began in February 1980, when Sir Clive introduced the ZX80, the first personal computer to sell here for less than £100 (about \$240 at 1980 exchange rates).

The ZX80 and its improved successors, the ZX81 and the Spectrum (now selling at the equivalent of about \$60 and \$150 respectively), were simpler and far less expensive than the steeply marked-up U.S. imports. The Sinclair products were first snapped up by hobbyists and then by several hundred thousand British families as the installation of BBC-backed computers in all of Britain's secondary schools and most of its primary schools created tremendous demand among children for home computers.

So far, that demand has remained strong even though Britain has not seen price-cutting on the scale that has ravaged the microcomputer market in the United States. A number of U.S. producers have been cutting prices steadily in the past year, led by Texas Instruments, but their prices are still much higher here than in the United States. Commodore, for example, recently slashed the price on its 64 model from the equivalent of about \$525 to just under \$345. But that is still far above the \$200 or so it sells for in the United States.

Nevertheless, with as many as 100 models available in just the personal computer portion of the microcomputer field, competition is already stiffening. Earlier this year, Grundy Business Systems went bankrupt and more casualties are predicted.

U.S. manufacturers like Texas Instruments and Atari, which had been using the big profits from sales here to offset their tougher

price wars in the United States, can no longer do so. Just as telling, Britain's Dragon Data, one of the top 10 producers of low-end machines, ran into a cash crisis this summer that was only resolved when its shareholders last month put together a \$3.8-million rescue package designed to let it continue operations into the all-important Christmas sales season.

Price-cutting isn't the only threat to the weaker manufacturers. Several major retailing chains have

followed W.H. Smith's lead into microcomputers; they try to keep retail prices up, but they buy in volume and demand lower margins from the manufacturers.

Anything that keeps prices down will be welcome news to British parents. "There's enormous pressure from the kids," said Brian Taylor, a librarian in the town of Tonbridge who was at the show representing Computer Town UK, a nationwide volunteer organization that attempts to answer ques-

tions from computer owners and make the public comfortable with the devices. The organization's efforts supplement the activity of some 430 computer clubs, more than 100 computer magazines, and 14 government-financed regional information centers.

Games, of course, are the chief fascination for many youthful customers. Around Barbican Hall, there was an electronic din as virtually every imaginable form of alien blip was shot off the screens by deft

youngsters testing the newest programs, many of them imports.

But there is nothing whimsical about the government's push to make British children "computer literate." The Department of Trade and Industry pays half the cost of all hardware for approved computer systems placed in schools. After blanketing secondary schools, the program now seeks to get at least one microcomputer into 90 percent of the 27,000 primary schools by the end of next year.

NEW ISSUE
OCTOBER 1983

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U.K., Ireland
Plan To Build
Gas Pipeline

LONDON—Britain and the Republic of Ireland agreed Monday to build a 160-mile natural gas pipeline from Dublin to Belfast in Northern Ireland and then on to the industrial city of Londonderry in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, in Copenhagen, a total of 32 companies from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Finland, and Sweden tendered applications for licenses to explore for oil or gas in Denmark, the Ministry of Energy announced Monday.

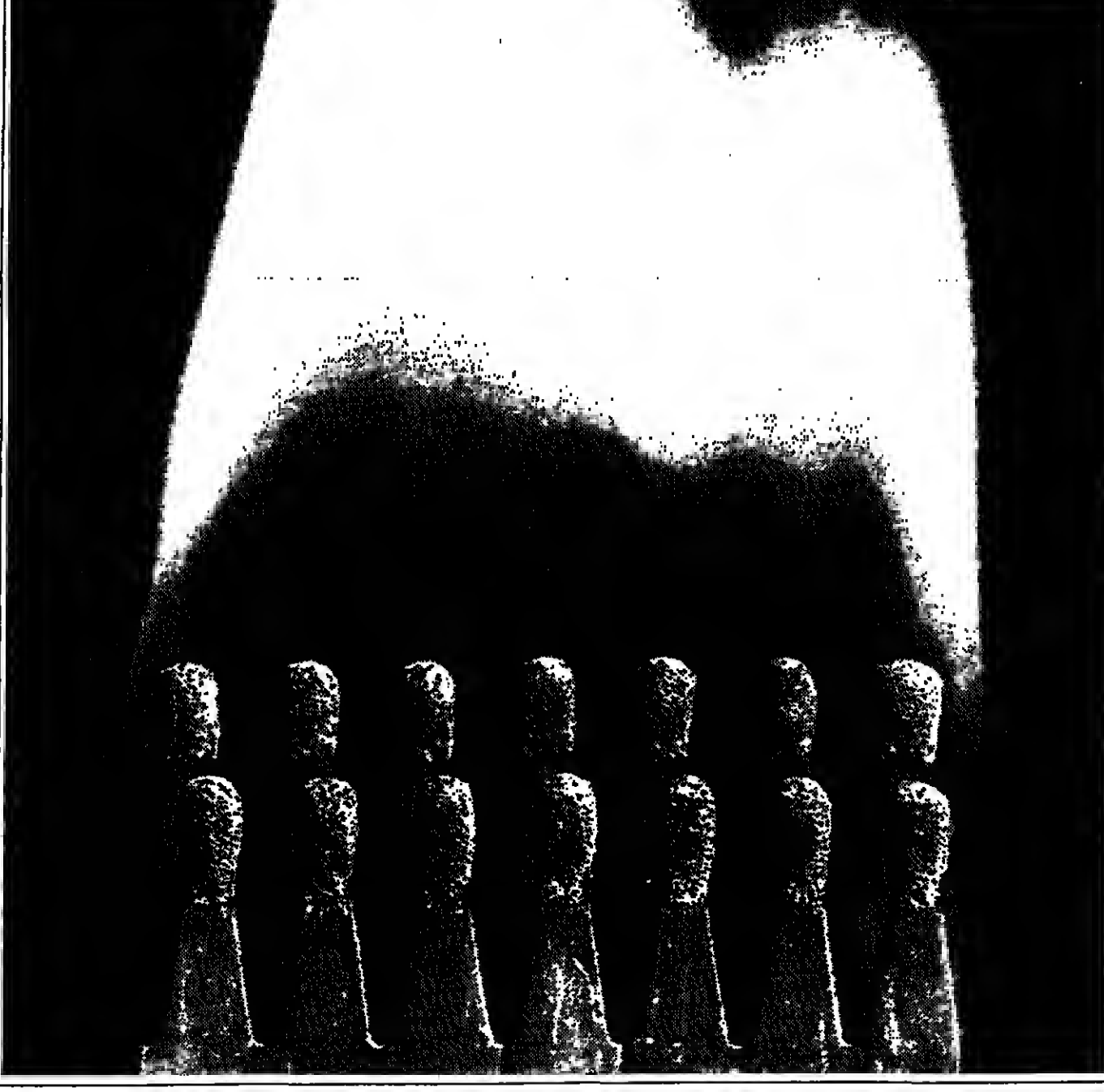
Most of the companies were joining together in various groups to make their bids, but the ministry declined to identify the groups or the blocks for which they applied.

Under the British-Irish agreement, signed in Belfast, the British government will spend about £149 million (\$225 million) to build the pipeline from the border of Northern and southern Ireland south to Dublin and north to Londonderry, and also will contribute \$7.5 million to help construct the Irish Republic's 50-mile (80-kilometer) part of the pipeline from Dublin to the northern border.

The new pipeline would then link up with an existing pipeline serving the Irish Republic. The total line would then stretch about 920 miles.

The new project is expected to create several hundred construction jobs and save 1,000 jobs in Northern Ireland's gas industry.

In Copenhagen, the last applications for oil exploration came in just before the deadline for the first licensing round involving 300 blocks covering 28.5 square miles of Danish land and sea territory.



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ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 12/83

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Dubai Municipality invites specialized consulting companies and expert firms in the field of street lighting to:

- Study the existing installations and draw up an inventory of the geometry and lighting characteristics.
- Compare these installations with corresponding installations or standards in Europe, America and the Middle East.
- Recommend improvements for the existing installations.
- Recommend standards for new installations for various categories of roads giving estimates of cost of installation and operation.

Offer must be submitted in Arabic or English language and local currency (in figures and words).

Detailed Terms of reference can be obtained free of charge during normal working hours from the Contracts/Tender Section on 3rd floor of main Dubai Municipality Building.

Offers must be submitted in plain envelopes closed and sealed with red wax and deposited in Tender Box No. 1 of Dubai Municipality not later than 12.00 Noon on 31st October 1983.

Any offers that are submitted after the date/time specified will be rejected.

Dubai Municipality will have the right to accept or reject any tender without stating reasons.

The envelope is to be marked:
**The Chairman
Finance/Tender Committee
P.O. Box 67 Dubai - U.A.E.**

ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 12/83

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SPORTS

Orioles and Phillies: Two Paths to the Series

Altobelli Is Heir to Tradition And a Shrewdly Built Roster

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before the fourth and final game of the American League pennant playoff Saturday, one of the many major league scouts attending the series remarked that he didn't really know anything about Tito Landrum, the reserve outfielder who spent only the final month of the season with Baltimore.

A few hours later, that scout and every other scout at the game, especially the one on assignment for the Philadelphia Phillies, knew that a pitcher should not throw a fastball to Landrum. Landrum established that dramatically by hitting a fastball for the home run that sparked the Orioles' pennant-clinching victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Landrum's feat also reinforced a bit of knowledge scouts and other American League teams have had for a long time: that the 25th man on the Orioles' roster can make as significant a contribution as their No. 1 man.

Although he had been with other teams, Joe Altobelli, the manager, is an organization man, having spent 14 years in Baltimore's minor league system as a player and a successful manager. That is significant because the Orioles have established themselves as an organization of the highest class, one of the most successful in baseball.

The Orioles rely primarily on talent they develop in their minor league system. They also have developed a reputation as shrewd traders.

Of the 25 players who will compete against the Phillies in the World Series beginning Tuesday night, 11 came up through the Baltimore system. Two were signed as free agents, one on the minor league level, and 12 were acquired in deals with other teams. However, of those 12, eight have been Orioles for four to nine years. Also, of the 18 players traded to other teams for those 12, only five remain in the majors.

Perhaps the best trade the Orioles made was the one engineered by Hank Peters, the general manager, with the Yankees on June 15, 1976. That 10-player swap brought the Orioles three players who form part of their nucleus — Scott McGregor, their No. 1 starting pitcher, who will start the first game of the World Series; Tippy Martinez, their No. 1 relief pitcher, whose "gutsy" aggressive play epitomizes the solid defense that has served as a hallmark of their success.

That was one of the great steals of the 1976 trade. "I don't know how the Orioles did it,"

Some baseball people wonder how the Orioles develop winning

pitchers so consistently. McGregor, a left-hander who won 16 games this season, and Mike Boddicker, a right-hander who won 16, keep batters off balance with their variety of pitches.

In fact, one scout noted, most of the Orioles' pitchers get batters with pitches that are out of the strike zone.

Mike Flanagan, scouts agree, is not the pitcher that he was before he injured his left knee May 17. Nevertheless, a scout said, his curve to left-handers "never quits breaking" and remains effective.

Storm Davis, at 21 the youngest pitcher, throws harder than the others and led the team in strikeouts.

Jim Palmer, the foundation of the pitching staff for years, does not figure to pitch much. If he does, though, the Phillies can expect to see more change-ups and slow curves than Palmer used to throw.

Tippy Martinez has developed into the top reliever by learning how to get right-handers out as effectively as he does left-handers.

The bullpen also has Sammy Stewart, who relies on a strong fastball; Tim Stoddard, who seems to have lost Altobelli's confidence; and Dennis Martinez, a former starter, who scouts say has become a tentative thrower.

Dempsey, the catcher, aids the pitchers with excellent pitch selection. One scout said he never gets pitchers stuck in patterns that could tip off their pitches.

Eddie Murray, the first baseman, and Cal Ripken, the shortstop, give the Orioles as productive an infield on offense as the league has.

Murray is a switch-hitter who hits to all fields with power. Ripken, a right-hander, also hits well to all fields. As a third baseman-turned-shortstop, he has learned his new position better than some star transfers.

Rich Dauer, the second baseman, has gone backward at bat and in the field doesn't make all the plays he once did.

Todd Cruz, a shortstop-turned-third baseman, is a fastball hitter only, which means he is a lot of breaking pitches. He is less than adequate defensively.

Altobelli platoons the three outfield positions. Gary Roenicke, the right-handed hitting left fielder, his pitchers' mistakes as well as a good arm.

John Lowenstein, the other left fielder, is a team hitter all the way, doing what he can to advance a runner or get him home from third.

John Shelby, a switch-hitter, is bothered by breaking and off-speed pitches at bat. In the field, though, he covers all the ground and has a good arm with a low trajectory. Al Bumbry isn't as good a center fielder as Shelby. As a hitter, he likes to go up the middle.

Dan Ford, whose absence because of a bruised right foot enabled Landrum to play right field in the playoffs, has good power in the outfield gaps. His status for the start of the Series is uncertain.

Fitchers try to jam him. Jim Dwyer can sting the ball if he gets a pitch in his zone, which is down.

Ken Singleton, who hits to all fields whichever way he bats, is considered one of the toughest outs in the league, but he is the man without a position in the Series because he has become strictly a designated hitter.



Joe Altobelli



Paul Owens

Regular-Season Records

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	RBI	P	ERA
Lefebvre, Jr.	278	25	85	8	30	2.64
Griffin, Jr.	245	25	74	6	29	2.92
Garcia, Jr.	110	24	34	2	9	2.28
Somali, Jr.	45	14	18	2	5	2.37
Montgomery, Jr.	22	8	9	1	2	2.75
Corbin	351	49	165	4	32	2.65
Montgomery, Jr.	446	64	115	10	28	2.58
Schmidt, Jr.	334	54	124	4	29	2.55
Diaz, Jr.	407	68	126	6	35	2.54
Rose, Jr.	492	52	121	0	25	2.45
Perez, Jr.	253	10	41	4	24	2.41
Leach, Jr.	325	49	85	8	29	2.29
Diaz, Jr.	471	49	111	15	24	2.24
Daniels, Jr.	221	41	51	4	21	2.21
Adair, Jr.	454	72	114	16	29	2.19
Valentine, Jr.	140	11	30	4	23	2.14
Team	5454	604	1525	125	249	2.49

Pittsach						
	IP	HBB	SO	EW	LE	
Holland	29	30	100	8	2.26	
Danny	243	29	139	19	2.27	
Anderson	26	19	14	1	2.27	
Hernandez	227	24	82	15	2.11	
Hudson	115	19	32	9	2.28	
Hudson	169	12	51	8	2.35	
Dauer	86	30	73	9	2.25	
Gross	96	30	55	4	2.54	
Stratton	119	16	44	6	2.40	
Team	1574	225	512	148	2.48	
Saves: Holland 25, Hernandez 8, Ravel 1						
BALTIMORE						
	AB	R	H	RBI	P	
Ripken, ss	463	121	211	29	162	2.50
Lindstrom, cf	31	8	12	1	2.23	
Harmon, 1b	106	20	30	3	2.23	
Davis, rf	196	30	59	9	2.28	
Ferry, lf	407	64	114	9	2.28	
Wendling, lf	205	51	51	10	2.28	
Nelson, c	184	25	51	15	2.28	
Singleton, on	207	50	140	16	2.28	
Harmon, 1b	106	20	30	3	2.23	
Rosenblum, cf	323	45	84	14	2.28	
Swainy, cf	325	52	84	8	2.28	
Harmon, 1b	106	20	30	3	2.23	
Deussen, c	459	49	106	4	2.28	
Arlio, on	184	25	51	15	2.28	
Team	5594	797	1672	161	2.51	

	Pitches					
	IP	H	2B	SOW	L	ER
T.Martinez	103	76	37	81	9	3
Boddicker	179	141	52	120	16	9
McGregor	260	271	45	86	10	7
Flanagan	125	125	31	50	12	4
Davis	200	180	64	125	13	7
Stewart	144	138	67	93	9	4
Palmer	77	86	19	34	8	4
D.Martinez	153	209	45	71	7	6
Stoddard	50	65	29	50	4	3

SOCCER RESULTS	EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS
Group 2	Sweden 2-0 Poland



Kansas City's Theotis Brown scores the Chiefs' second touchdown, getting past Ted Watts of the Los Angeles Raiders on a 1-yard run. The Raiders rallied to beat the Chiefs, 21-20.

Field Goal by Danelo in Overtime Leads Bills Over Dolphins, 38-35

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Joe Danelo's 36-yard field goal 13:58 into overtime gave the Buffalo Bills a 38-35 National Football League triumph Sunday over the Miami Dolphins.

Joe Ferguson, who passed for 39 yards and five touchdowns, set

the winning score with a 35-yard completion to Mike Mosley.

Uwe von Schamann missed on a field goal attempt from 52 and 43 yards following Miami's two possessions in the extra session.

Ferguson completed 38 of 54 passes against the NFL's leading defense.

His fifth touchdown pass of the game, a 1-yarder to Joe Cribbs with 3 seconds left in regulation time, set the game into overtime.

That wiped out Miami's first drive of the game, taken on Dan Marino's 14-yard pass to Mark Jaymon with 3:06 remaining.

Marino, a rookie making his first NFL start, had two other touchdowns in the game, a 63-yarder to Mark Duper and a 23-yarder to Nat Moore.

The 49ers, who went into the game as the highest scoring team in the NFL, got more than 300 yards passing from Joe Montana but

couldn't get the ball away twice inside the Rams' 20-yard line.

The Rams' rookie running back, Dickerson, rushed for 142 yards. He opened the second half with a 49-yard run and broke a 15-yarder with a 15-yard touchdown run. It was his 10th touchdown of the season.

Later in the third period, Chuck Smith kicked a 41-yard field goal to make the score 10-0.

The 49ers scored with 4:52 left in the game as Roger Craig's 3-yard

The Cowboys sent the game into overtime with 47 seconds to play on a 52-yard scoring pass from Danny White to Timmy Newsome.

Tampa Bay had gone ahead, 24-17, with 8:53 left on James Wilder's 23-yard touchdown run.

Eagles 17, Giants 13

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Ron Jaworski threw two touchdowns passes to Mike Quick and Tony Franklin kicked a 25-yard field goal late in the fourth quarter as the Philadelphia Eagles beat the New York Giants, 17-13.

Quick caught a 5-yard scoring pass from Jaworski to give Philadelphia a 7-3 lead early in the second quarter. He pulled in an 18-yard touchdown pass from Jaworski in the third quarter as the Eagles went ahead, 14-6.

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Butch Woolfolk, a New York running back, cut the Eagles' lead to 14-13 on a 7-yard run early in the fourth quarter. But Franklin gave the Eagles a four-point lead on his 25-yard kick with 2:38 to play.

Jaworski completed 16 of 31 passes for 241 yards. Quick, who led the NFL in receiving yardage after five games, had six receptions for 72 yards.

Raiders 21, Chiefs 20

In Los Angeles, Marcus Allen, who earlier in the game threw for a touchdown, recovered a fumble in the end zone with 8:29 remaining as the Los Angeles Raiders rallied for a 21-20 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when Nick Lowery tried a 48-yard field goal in the closing seconds, but linebacker Tod Hendricks blocked the kick. Lowery had connected on seven straight field goal attempts this season.

In the third quarter, Allen took a handoff from Jim Plunkett and threw a 21-yard pass to Dokie Williams in the end zone. That cut the Chiefs' lead to 17-14.

Kansas City went ahead 20-14 early in the fourth quarter on a 39-yard field goal by Lowery.

In San Diego, cornerback Andre Young intercepted a Jim Zorn pass with just over two minutes to play and raced 40 yards for a touchdown as the San Diego Chargers beat the Seattle Seahawks, 28-21.

San Diego's Dan Fouts completed 28 of 36 passes for 331 yards and one touchdown, and Ed Luther completed another scoring pass.

Zorn completed 25 of 41 passes for 295 yards and one touchdown — a 7-yarder to Harold Jackson in the first quarter.

Seattle's Curt Warner rushed for 73 yards, including two 2-yard touchdowns runs in the first half as the Seahawks took a 21-0 lead.

Colts 12, Patriots 7

In Baltimore, Mike Pagel passed 68 yards to Curtis Dickey for a touchdown as the Baltimore Colts defeated the New England Patriots, 12-7.

Baltimore's defense recovered two fumbles, intercepted a Steve Grogan pass at the goal line and recorded a safety with less than two minutes left.

Raul Allegre kicked a 52-yard field goal for the Colts.

The Patriots scored on the game's first possession when Grogan passed 9 yards to Cedric Jones in the corner of the end zone.

Wally Armstrong shot a 68 and was alone in third place at 274. Payne Stewart, the first-round leader, and Joe Imman were next at 275. Stewart had a 70 on Sunday and Imman had a 67.

Scott Hoch and Mark Lye were at 276. Hoch had a 67 and Lye a 65. Bobby Clampett, the defending champion, shot a 69 Sunday for a 278 total. Jim Colbert, the winner of last week's Texas Open, and Johnny Miller both finished at 279 after shooting 67s Sunday.

NFL Standings

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Baltimore	4	2	0	167	139
Buffalo	4	2	0	167	139
Atlanta	4	2	0	167	139
N.Y. Jets	3	3	0	167	139
New England	2	4	0	167	139
Chiefs	4	2	0	167	139
Cleveland	4	2	0	167	139
Pittsburgh	3	3	0	167	139
Cincinnati	1	4	0	167	139
Houston	0	6	0	167	139
West	5	1	0	167	139
San Francisco	3	3	0	167	139
San Diego	3	3	0	167	139
Seattle	3	3	0	167	139
Kansas City	2	4	0	167	139

NFL Standings

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	0	0	167	139
N.Y. Raiders	3	0	0	167	139
N.Y. Islanders	3	0	0	167	139
New Jersey	1	2	0	167	139
Washington	0	3	0	167	139
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	167	139
Adams Division	2	1	0	167	139
Quebec	2	1	0	167	139
Buffalo	2	1	0	167	139
Hartford	1	2	0	167	139
Montreal	0	3	0	167	139
Campbell Division	2	1	0	167	139
St. Louis	2	1	0	167	139
Los Angeles	1	2	0	167	139
Toronto	0	3	0	167	139
Minnesota	0	3	0	167	139
Edmonton	0	3	0	167	139
Calgary	0	3	0	167	139
Winnipeg	0	3	0	167	139
Los Angeles	0	3	0	167	139
San Francisco	0	3	0	167	139
San Diego	0	3	0	167	139
Seattle	0	3	0	167	139
Kansas City	0	3	0	167	139

Transition

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	0	0	167	139
N.Y. Raiders	3	0	0	167	

ART BUCHWALD

Information, Please

WASHINGTON — Ma Bell had hardly time to rest in her grave when a well-dressed man in a dark pinstriped suit, a beautiful shirt and a natty Harvard Business School tie came up to me and said, "Hi, I'm your brand-new AT&T man and I'm here to save you money."

"How're you going to do that?" I asked suspiciously.

"I'm going to cut your long-distance rates by an average of 10.5 percent," he said, slapping me on the back.

"How're you going to do that?"

"We're asking the Federal Communications Commission to lower our rates by Jan. 1."

"Neat-o," I said. "And it isn't going to cost me anything?"

"No, sir. Except we're asking a measly \$2 a month surcharge for your home and \$6 for your office so the local company can book into our lines."

"Then it is going to cost me more money to get a price cut?"

"Not in long-distance calls. But we will have to charge you a 75-cent fee for each long-distance information call you make, which will hardly cover our expenses."

"But Ma Bell used to give us telephone information for free," I protested.

"Ma Bell is dead and gone and is now in that big switchboard in the sky. We have to charge you 75 cents because the local telephone company will bill us 66 cents to service your call."

"Suppose I don't make any long-distance calls?"

"Those dumb ideas will split up AT&T and knock off Ma Bell!"

"The government's. They figured if they split us there would be a lot more competition and the consumer would get a break."

"Apparently they were wrong."

"Why don't you call your congressman long distance and tell him how you feel about it?" he suggested.

"He's campaigning in New York. I don't know his number."

"The AT&T man said: 'It will only cost you 75 cents to find out.'"

"Suppose everyone stops making long-distance calls to protest your surcharges?" I asked.

"That's fine with us because we're also going into electronic mail, the satellite business, and we will be the biggest telephone equipment supplier in the U.S. You can even use our lines to communicate by computer."

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Can McDonald's and L.L. Bean Coexist?

Maine Town Ponders the Threat of Fast Food to Its Flannel Image

By Dudley Clendinen

New York Times Service

FREEPORT, Maine — If Ronald McDonald wore a mackinaw and hip boots, and conducted business in a duck blind instead of under golden arches, he would be at home in this town of 6,000 people.

But Freeport is home to a different enterprise: L.L. Bean, the merchandiser of sturdy clothes and no-nonsense values. Fast food is not flannel shirts, and plastic is not natural fiber. And thus the prospect of a McDonald's has been a subject of debate in this graceful country town.

"McDonald's," said Art Ross, chairman of the town's Planning Board, "is a moral issue. If McDonald's came in, a part of Freeport that matters to people will never be the same."

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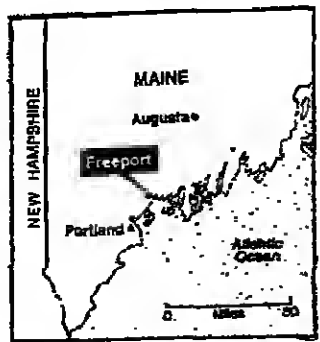
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The New York Times

ple from all over the United States come to Freeport every year just to shop at Bean's. And that is what has brought what End refers to as "the influx of businesses piggybacking on us."

Residents date the beginning of the flood only two years back to the fire that burned out Leighton's Five and Dime. Edgar Leighton, who had had his store since World War II, didn't own the building, "My landlord sold the property," he said. A Boston developer bought it, remodeled it and raised the rent. In came Dansk.

Leighton's reopened on a side street. "I do get a little tired of being told that this is a town that does great things for Freeport in terms of initiating the change," Leighton said.

As Leighton waited, others grew wary, the rush came so fast. Ross, the planning chairman, was only appointed to the board about 30 months ago. "The first 6 or 12 months, it was like a crypt in there," he said. "Then all of a sudden, it seemed like all hell was breaking loose."

A recent town survey has shown that almost 40 percent of Freeport's residents have moved here within the past 10 years. Many, like Ross and Gordon Hamlin, are business professionals. They have offices in Portland, Brunswick, Lewiston or Bath, but a preference for the small-town life of Freeport.

The commercial growth threatens that "I'm not opposed to growth," Hamlin, a partner

in a Portland concern managing commercial property. "I'm in the real estate business. I'm concerned that it's uncontrollable."

Ross helped form and pass an ordinance that set up a board to control the design of any new or renovated buildings on Main Street downtown. Hamlin, when he heard that McDonald's wanted to build a franchise on a Main Street corner where Freeport's only traffic light now hangs, called a meeting of neighbors at the high school.

On the spot, they organized "The Freeport Attack." They produced anti-McDonald's T-shirts. They circulated a petition against McDonald's and got 1,200 signatures.

"We sent it to the president of McDonald's, registered mail, return receipt requested, along with a T-shirt and everything we could think of," Hamlin said.

Part of the attack was that McDonald's, presumably with its golden arches, would replace "the historic Gore House," which has stood on the corner since 1850.

In reply, James G. Palmer, the lawyer who represents McDonald's, was sardonic. "I've lived in Freeport for 16 years and I was unaware that was an historic site, even though I was a director of the Historical Society for awhile," he said.

As for golden arches? "Large plastic ones, superimposed over Main Street? Very doubtful," he said.

As the debate proceeds, Bean still remains above the fray. "Bean is a town," said a town councilman, William B. Lunt. "You have to understand, they've been here for years."

So has Charles Richard Luce, who lives right in the middle, between the boomtown downtown and the proposed McDonald's, a doctor, an engineer, he retired two months ago. "I spent 30 years getting this house ready to retire in," he said one recent afternoon, as he sat in his car, "and now I wonder if I can stand it."



United Press International

Jimmy Carter says he will never do it again, but he is delighted that four chairs handcrafted by him from a hickory tree in his backyard sold for \$41,000. The auction, at Sotheby Park Bernet in New York, included 300 objects donated by the former president's friends and raised \$318,297 towards construction of the \$25-million Carter Library and Center at Emory University in Atlanta.

Monday March up Fifth Avenue was canceled because of the death of New York's Cardinal Terence Cooke. The Italian actress would have been the first woman to lead the parade up its more-than-a-mile line of march.

A message from President Ronald Reagan praised the renovation of Beale Street, in Memphis, Tennessee, as an example of the "greatness of the American spirit" as 4,000 people watched the dedication of the historic district made famous in W.C. Handy's "Beale Street Blues."

The annual Eugene O'Neill Birthday Medal was awarded in New York Sunday night to Jason Roberts "for enriching the universal understanding" of the United States' only Nobel Prize playwright. Colleen Dewhurst accepted the medal for Roberts, who was in London filming "Sakhara" for cable television.

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